

## Lebanese envoy meets Klibi

TUNIS (R) — Bahaadin Al Bessat, special envoy of Lebanese President Amin Gemayel, met Arab League Secretary-General Chadi Klibi in Tunis Tuesday to discuss the situation prevailing in Lebanon. Mr. Bessat told reporters he explained to Mr. Klibi details of the United States-Lebanon-Israel accord for the withdrawal of foreign forces from Lebanon "designed to enable Lebanon to recover its sovereignty and complete independence." He said he also discussed with Mr. Klibi certain points of the accord which were being contested by some Arab leaders. Earlier Mr. Bessat conferred with President Habib Bourguiba to explain the accord. Mr. Bessat visited Algeria and Morocco on similar missions before coming to Tunisia.

# Jordan Times

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## Saudis urge U.S. pressure on Israel

BAHRAIN (R) — Saudi Arabia Tuesday urged the United States to pressure Israel to withdraw from occupied Arab land and allow Palestinians to return to their homes, the Saudi Press Agency reported. It quoted Information Minister Ali Hassan Al Shaer as saying: "The kingdom is hoping for a more positive and clear stand from the United States to enable the Palestinian people to carry out their legitimate rights and return to their lands. This cannot happen except by focusing pressure on Israel to make it withdraw from the territories occupied in 1967. This is a basic step towards the needed settlement," he said in a statement. Mr. Shaer added that the kingdom was deeply concerned that Israel should withdraw its forces immediately from Lebanon to maintain that country's independence and Arab character. The Saudi cabinet discussed the Israeli-Lebanese troop withdrawal agreement until early Tuesday.

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## Yemens approve unified ministry

ADEN (R) — A joint military committee from North and South Yemen has approved the formation of a unified interior ministry under a merger agreement, a statement issued after a six-day meeting in Aden said. The South Yemen delegation was led by the deputy interior minister, Abdul Wasea Salaam, while Deputy Chief of Staff Col. Ali Mohammad Salah headed the North Yemen team. The two Yemens agreed on unity in 1979, but are still discussing the implementation of a merger agreement, reached under Kuwaiti auspices after a brief border war. The 1979 accord was the second merger agreement in seven years between the two Yemens.

## Iraq regrets Red Cross report

BAGHDAD (R) — Iraq expressed regret Tuesday over a Red Cross report about treatment of prisoners in the Gulf war and said it omitted several facts. The Foreign Ministry said an International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) report delivered to both Iran and Iraq last week failed to include all the facts concerning Iraq's cooperation with the committee. In a memorandum sent to the Red Cross mission in Baghdad and released by the Iraqi News Agency Tuesday, the ministry said: "The humanitarian duty of the ICRC requires it to present the facts in an unbiased, honest manner."

## Israeli soldier wounded in ambush

TEL AVIV (R) — An Israeli soldier was injured driving through southern Lebanon Tuesday when his vehicle set off explosives laid along the side of the road, a military spokesman said here. Israeli forces are combating the area south of Sidon, the announcement said. Security sources in Sidon said three locals were also hurt in the blast which they said occurred in the village of Al Ghaziyeh south of Sidon. Eyewitnesses told reporters southwards was only 50 metres from the explosion when it happened.

## Defferre ends Saudi visit

BAHRAIN (R) — French Interior Minister Gaston Defferre ended a four-day visit to Saudi Arabia Tuesday during which he had talks with the kingdom's leaders on internal security cooperation, the Saudi Press Agency said. Mr. Defferre, who arrived in Riyadh on Saturday, flew home from the Gulf coast town of Doha after touring oil installations by helicopter. During his visit, Mr. Defferre had talks with Saudi Interior Minister Prince Nayef on ways France could help the kingdom with internal security, French officials said.

## Tunis okays treaty with Algiers

TUNIS (R) — The treaty of friendship and concord concluded by Presidents Chadi Benjedid of Algeria and Tunisia's Habib Bourguiba in March was ratified by the Tunisian Chamber of Deputies (parliament) Tuesday. The chamber also approved a convention delimiting their common frontier.

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# Lebanon, Israel sign withdrawal agreement

KIRYAT SHMONA (R) — Brushing aside Syrian opposition, Lebanon Tuesday signed an agreement with Israel for withdrawing Israeli forces which invaded the country last June.

After almost five months of negotiations, the U.S.-sponsored agreement was signed by both countries at two ceremonies on either side of the border.

But whether it would be carried out remained doubtful. Before bringing home its army, Israel is insisting that about 40,000 troops from Syria, which has rejected the agreement, and some 7,000 Palestinian fighters should also leave Lebanon.

In a clear reference to Syrian opposition, chief Lebanese delegate Antoine Fattal said: "Lebanon and Israel have a responsibility to tackle the obstacles still on the horizon."

The agreement was witnessed by U.S. special envoy Morris Draper, who pledged Washington would devote its full energy to get it implemented.

## Syria cuts off strategic Beirut-Damascus road

BEIRUT (R) — Syrian forces blocked the busy Beirut-Damascus highway in Lebanon's central mountains Tuesday as well as other mountain roads, Lebanese security sources said.

It was assumed the move was linked to Lebanon's signing Tuesday of a troop withdrawal accord with Israel, which Syria strongly opposes, the sources said.

Telephone lines between Beirut and Zahle, a Christian town behind Syrian lines in Lebanon's eastern Bekaa Valley, were also cut Tuesday but it was not known by whom, they added.

The Syrians were stopping all traffic at Mdeirj on the mountain section of the main highway between Beirut and Damascus, the sources said.

It was not immediately clear whether other routes between the Lebanese and Syrian capitals, involving long detours, were open.

## Egypt calls for respect for Lebanon agreement

CAIRO (R) — Egypt's Foreign Minister Kamal Hassan Ali Tuesday called on what he described as "foreign parties" to respect the withdrawal agreement signed by Israel and Lebanon.

Mr. Ali, speaking to reporters shortly after Lebanon and Israel signed the agreement, said the Lebanese decision to sign the accord "throws its weight once more in the face of foreign parties which should respect the will of the Lebanese people represented in their government and parliament."

Although Mr. Ali did not mention Syria or the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) by name, he was apparently referring to their forces in Lebanon.

"Egypt appeals to these parties to observe the will of the Lebanese and not to put obstacles which could perpetuate the presence of foreign troops on Lebanese soil," Mr. Ali said.

Later Israeli Ambassador to Egypt Moshe Sasson handed Mr. Ali a message from Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir but its contents were not disclosed.

An Israeli embassy spokesman hinted it might deal partly with returning to Israel an Egyptian ambassador, withdrawn last September in protest at the Israeli invasion of Lebanon.

Earlier Tuesday Mr. Ali told reporters Egyptian ambassador to Israel Saad Murtada: retired last month and the appointment of a new envoy may take some time.

He said the agreement "gives hope for ending the suffering of the Lebanese people" and would enhance Lebanon's security and wellbeing.

Mr. Reagan also said that the achievement should not be allowed to slide away because the risks of keeping foreign troops in Lebanon were greater than withdrawing them.

## U.S., Soviet stands still far apart in Geneva

GENEVA (R) — The United States and the Soviet Union resumed negotiations on medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe Tuesday with their positions still far apart after a seven-week adjournment.

Both delegations returned to the negotiating table with new proposals, but each side had already made clear in advance that

the other's conditions were unacceptable.

An smiling Paul Nitze, the chief American negotiator, shook hands with his Soviet counterpart Yuri Kvitsinsky on arrival at the Soviet mission, and both posed briefly for photographers.

But they refused to speak to reporters, maintaining the strict secrecy which has surrounded the

talks since they began 18 months ago. A communiqué issued by the U.S. mission said the discussions lasted two hours and would continue on Thursday.

Mr. Kvitsinsky told journalists on arrival last Saturday that he would not accept President Reagan's "interim solution" put forward just before the last round of negotiations adjourned in March.

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It said the account was jointly opened by three Iranians and the Defence Ministry had instructed the bank to pay out only after verifying their signatures.

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## Hassan meets American leaders

WASHINGTON (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan met here Monday the members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. He also met U.S. Secretary of Defence Caspar Weinberger at the Pentagon.

U.S. Vice President George Bush gave a reception in honour of Prince Hassan, attended by a number of high-ranking American officials.

Prince Hassan left Washington for Boston Tuesday. He will deliver lectures there at the Law and Diplomacy School, Fletcher College and the World Affairs Council at the city of Boston.

The director of the International Centre for Graduate Studies at the John Hopkins University in Washington gave a dinner in honour of Prince Hassan Monday. The dinner was attended by the members of the delegation accompanying Prince Hassan, a number of high-ranking American personalities, and Middle East specialists.

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The statement said that since 1967, "travel through the bridges has been the vein of life and steadfastness and the channel of communications between the West Bank and East Bankers."

"Since the first days of the Israeli occupation, Jordan has been following a policy ensuring the steadfastness of the kinsmen in the occupied territories and alleviating the yoke of occupation until the nightmare of occupation is eliminated and they win their freedom."

"For this purpose, Jordan has done all that it could to foil the effects of the measures which the enemy has been taking to undermine the steadfastness of the kinsmen in the occupied territories, especially the settlement

policy which constitutes the biggest danger threatening the existence of the Arab residents and their historic right in this cherished part of the holy Arab lands," the statement said.

"Jordan has always worked to confront the Zionist plans since it realises of the dimensions of the enemy designs and its harmful consequences. Jordan has been able to neutralise some negative aspects of the enemy designs through measures it has been adopting. For the purpose of confronting the policy of evicting Arab residents from the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, Jordan adopted several measures on the points of crossing to the East Bank."

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## Jordan announces new measures to restrict W. Bankers travel

AMMAN (Petra) — The Interior Ministry issued a statement Tuesday "banning all West Bank residents from leaving the West Bank except through the King Hussein and the Prince Mohammad bridges."

The statement warned "anyone violating the measures would be liable to legal and administrative measures. Furthermore, bearers of temporary Jordanian passports would be banned from leaving the occupied territories except through the said two bridges."

The statement also said that "West Bank and Gaza Strip residents would not be allowed to leave for the East Bank if the permit they are carrying from the occupation authorities includes a condition banning them from returning to the West Bank and Gaza Strip before the expiry of their permits."

The statement said the aim of these new measures is to regulate travel between the two banks, "to ensure the steadfastness of the kinsmen in the occupied territories and to cope with the design of the occupation authorities of escalating the settlement policy in the occupied territories."

The statement said that since 1967, "travel through the bridges has been the vein of life and steadfastness and the channel of communications between the West Bank and East Bankers."

"Since the first days of the Israeli occupation, Jordan has been following a policy ensuring the steadfastness of the kinsmen in the occupied territories and alleviating the yoke of occupation until the nightmare of occupation is eliminated and they win their freedom."

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"Jordan has always worked to confront the Zionist plans since it realises of the dimensions of the enemy designs and its harmful consequences. Jordan has been able to neutralise some negative aspects of the enemy designs through measures it has been adopting. For the purpose of confronting the policy of evicting Arab residents from the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, Jordan adopted several measures on the points of crossing to the East Bank."

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## FEATURES

## Most West Germans are indifferent to Hitler

By Paul Taylor  
Reuter

BONN — The publication by Stern magazine of Adolf Hitler's purported diaries, now proved to be fakes, has brought to light a flourishing market in Hitler memorabilia for which nostalgic collectors seem ready to pay large sums.

But the reaction to the Hitler Diaries saga suggests that 50 years after the Nazis took power, Hitler exerts more of a morbid fascination in Britain and the United States these days than in West Germany.

Most ordinary West Germans seem bored by the whole subject and are learning to laugh about Hitler in a way that would have been unthinkable a few years ago.

The "grey market" abounds in supposed Hitler paintings, Hitler love letters, Hitler medals and, in the words of one historian, "enough Hitler suicide guns to fill a suitcase."

## Many forgeries around

Almost all historians who have written on the darkest era in German history report having been offered such material.

Among the Nazi relics reported to be in circulation are the purported diaries of Heinrich Himmler, chief of the elite Nazi S.S. troops, poems and love letters supposed to have been sent by Hitler to his mistress, Eva Braun, and Braun's own diaries, said to be

hidden by a private collector in New Mexico.

## Most elections in U.S.

"The market abounds in forgeries. Most of us have been caught out by one document or another in our research," said Joachim Fest, author of a standard German biography of Hitler.

Like Stuttgart Professor Eberhard Jaeckel, Fest was offered purported Hitler documents by Konrad Fischer alias Kujau, the dealer named by Stern as the source of its "diaries."

Jaeckel told Reuters he acquired several documents from the dealer, including a poem said to have been written by Hitler, and published them in a collection called

"Hitler's Entire Writings 1905-24."

"I later had to admit in a scholarly publication that I had been duped and the papers were fakes," Jaeckel said.

Kujau was not the only dealer to have a back room stuffed with Third Reich memorabilia.

## Germans ridicule diaries

David Irving, a controversial right-wing British writer on the Nazi era, says his research has shown that some of the biggest collections are held by private enthusiasts in the U.S.

In Munich, former Nazi Party archivist August Priessack's home is cluttered with documents and paintings allegedly by the Fuehrer.

Priessack, who calls himself a historian, is at present fighting a court battle against the Bavarian state government's seizure of a picture-book he edited on the Nazi Party Nuremberg rallies in the 1930s.

He recently published another book entitled "Adolf Hitler as a painter and graphic artist."

Priessack's friend Fritz Stiefel, a Stuttgart businessman, collects autographs and medals from the Nazi era. He too said he was offered diaries and documents by Kujau.

But these collectors are by no means typical of the West German public.

The reaction to what Stern trumpeted as "the greatest journalistic sensation of the century" suggests that most West Germans

are largely indifferent to the Fuehrer.

"The debate over the diaries made more headlines in the British and North American press than in West Germany, and typical comments by ordinary Germans on the contents of the Stern documents included 'so what' and 'who cares?'"

West German newspapers ridiculed the purported diaries with some biting cartoons.

One depicted Hitler saying: "I

loved children, animals and Eva Braun, wanted peace with England, despised (airforce chief) Goering and (propaganda chief) Goebbels and mistrusted Himmler. In fact I was really a victim of

Fascism."

The weekly magazine Der Spiegel printed a reader's letter in Hitler's handwriting, dated November 1933, which joked: "I hereby confirm to 'Stern' that my diaries are genuine, Adolf Hitler."

The liberal weekly Die Zeit ran a trick photograph showing Hitler, in a leather motoring cap, sitting at the wheel of his car reading Stern's cover on the discovery of his diaries.

Some West German historians are worried that the general public is not yet politically mature enough to be shown Nazi documents without having expert guidance.

Professor Andreas Hillgruber of Cologne University, for example, said in a televised discussion on the Hitler Diaries that even if the documents were genuine, it

was irresponsible for Stern to publish them.

His view was echoed by other academics who said the public should only be exposed to Nazi propaganda if accompanied by scholarly analysis on the evils of the Nazism.

But the public reaction to the so-called Hitler Diaries suggests the historians are being over-protective.

Most West Germans seem to have been bored to tears by this year's spate of documentaries on the Nazi tyranny.

Perhaps a hearty laugh at the Fuehrer's expense is a healthier response than the grim soul-searching that marked the 50th anniversary of his rise to power.

## Robots arouse new euphoria in German industry

By Robert Woodward  
Reuter

HANOVER, West Germany — The worker slowly picks out a metal letter from the box in front of him, looks at it and, after careful consideration, places it next to the other five on the platform to spell the word "people."

Nothing strange perhaps — except the worker has only one arm, stands one metre (three feet) high and is made of steel.

Such "semi-intelligent" robots were the stars of the recent Hanover Trade Fair and they are heading a revival in West German demand for steel-collar workers.

Euphoria over robots in the early 1970s, after their introduction at Volkswagen and

Daimler-Benz car plants, quickly evaporated in the face of vast technical difficulties and high development costs.

## New breed of robots

But the new breed of robots is capable of more intricate tasks. Companies see these steel servants both cutting costs and increasing flexibility and productivity in the face of tough competition.

The number of robots employed in West German industry has trebled in the past two years to around 3,500 and this rapid growth has led experts to raise their estimates of 1985 usage to 7,500 from the previous 4,500.

Purchase prices remain high although experts say a 200,000-

mark (\$80,000) loading and unloading robot will pay for itself within one and a half years.

The majority of West German robots are installed in the car industry where they are ideally suited both for monotonous, back-breaking work such as welding and body assembly, and potentially dangerous tasks like spray-painting.

## Robots for 'dirty' jobs

Their takeover of so-called "dirty" jobs is popular with workers and has short-circuited attacks from trade unions who had feared widespread job losses after the arrival of robots.

"A robot can at present hardly do more than a blind man with thick gloves," Hans Warnecke, a

leading robot expert says reassuringly.

But unions are unlikely to be so passive in the face of the new "semi-intelligent" generation of robots, prototypes of which were on show in Hanover.

Robots are currently pre-programmed with a computer to undertake certain tasks which they can carry out fast and accurately 24 hours a day, seven days a week.

However problems can arise when, for instance, the joint to be welded is slightly out of place and the robot merely welds a hole in a wing mirror.

Ford will introduce a new generation of wheel-mounting robots this autumn capable of finding the position of hub bolts with computer-linked sensors and then

power-screwing the wheel onto them.

Researchers are also developing even more advanced sensors, like those on the "people" robot. These will discern, via touch and infra-red sensors, whether the robot can carry out a particular task and if it is completing the task successfully.

There is already one robot for every 500 workers in the car industry and JG Metall, the industry's union, fears the new breed will either cause redundancies or mean displaced workers are forced to undertake more menial tasks.

## Exaggerated fears

Economists estimate around 600,000 of West Germany's one

million assembly workers have unskilled jobs which could be taken by robots. Robot manufacturers believe union fears are exaggerated and say their industry has a key role as an employer — the current workforce of 14,500 is expected to climb to 20,000 by 1985.

They add that many firms, and jobs, are saved by increased efficiency following robot installation. But the unions point to Japan, where car workers are increasingly disturbed by the number of robots in industry. Japan has 11 robots for every 10,000 workers compared with less than three in the U.S. and West Germany.

Nissan's 47,000 employees have forced the company to agree not to sack anyone after robot installation. Additions to the firm's

700 robots will now be allowed only with union consent.

## Japan closely watched

West Germany's robot producers are also closely watching Japan as they fear falling sales in the Far East and U.S. could lead to a Japanese offensive on the European market.

Japan has around 13,000 robots in operation at present, at least double that of any other country. But the turnaround in the car industry has forced Japanese producers to slash prices to inflate sales, experts say.

West German producers admit that Japanese firms have a larger research and output potential.

They also complain that stringent safety regulations and the power of unions in West Germany are inhibiting robot use.

But firms here are rapidly catching up in the field of robot technology due partly to a series of joint ventures with Japanese firms. Hitachi recently linked up with the West German Zeppelin Company, while the large Siemens group is developing "multi-sensor" robots with Fujitsu-Fanuc.

However U.S. experts say this "softly, softly" Japanese approach to European markets may soon change. The Japanese are expected to increase direct marketing of their products soon and to start buying up small European robot firms.

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## HOME NEWS

## Badran lauds China's stand on Palestinians

AMMAN (Petra) — Prime Minister Mudar Badran Tuesday praised the People's Republic of China for its constant support for Arab causes, especially the right of the Palestinian people to return home and to their legitimate homeland.

Mr. Badran, who was addressing the visiting Chinese parliamentary delegation currently visiting Jordan at his office, also applauded the clarity of vision of the Chinese leadership over the Middle East dispute and its continuous denunciation of the Israeli aggression against the Arab lands.

In reply the chairman of the Chinese delegation said his country's support for the Arab and Palestinian people is unflinching

and will not change until they regain the territories occupied in 1967.

He then said King Hussein's visit to China was a great contribution to the bolstering of Jordanian-Chinese friendship on both the official and popular levels.

During the meeting, which was attended by Speaker of the National Consultative Council (NCC) Suleiman Arar, several NCC members and the Chinese ambassador in Amman, a review was made of past relations between the two countries and ways of improving and promoting these ties.

The Chinese delegation later visited the University of Jordan campus.

## Belgians, ministry talk about agri. cooperation

AMMAN (Petra) — The Belgian economic delegation, currently on a visit to Jordan led by Crown Prince Albert, Tuesday discussed with Agriculture Ministry officials the prospects of cooperation between Jordan and Belgium in this sector.

Prince Albert and his delegation were received in the Agriculture Ministry by the minister Marwan Doudin, who briefed the delegation on the activities of the agricultural sector and the investment that has been made in it.

Public Works Minister Awni Al Masri also received the Belgian delegation and briefed its members on the tasks and functions of the ministry, as well as the projects it is implementing as part of the current five-year plan.

Prince Albert and his delegation discussed with Mr. Masri aspects of cooperation in the future, particularly the technical training of Jordanians in Belgium and the supply of Jordan with materials needed for in particular road construction.

The Belgian delegation, also visited the Health Ministry where it was informed by Health Minister Zuhair Malhas about the health services provided by the ministry and its centres.

## Qaboos flies into Aqaba

AMMAN (Petra) — Sultan Qaboos bin Sa'id of Oman arrived in Aqaba Tuesday for a private visit to Jordan which will last several days. Sultan Qaboos was received by His Majesty King Hussein, a number of Jordanian officials and the Omani ambassador in Amman.

## Attaches visit air academy

AMMAN (Petra) — A group of the military attaches accredited in Jordan Tuesday visited the Hussein Air Force Academy, where they were briefed by the commandant on the academy's Air Force pilot training procedures.

## AWSA raises new JD 5m loan locally

By Rami G. Khouri  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — A syndicate of 14 local and foreign banks and financial institutions signed an agreement here Tuesday to lend JD 5 million to the Amman Water and Sewage Authority, and in the process added some new wrinkles to the Jordanian financial scene.

The seven-year loan, at an annual interest rate of 8.75 per cent and with a 1.75 per cent annual commission, is guaranteed by the Jordanian government. It will help finance part of a series of new water and sewerage works around the Amman area, which will cost a total of JD 16.25 million.

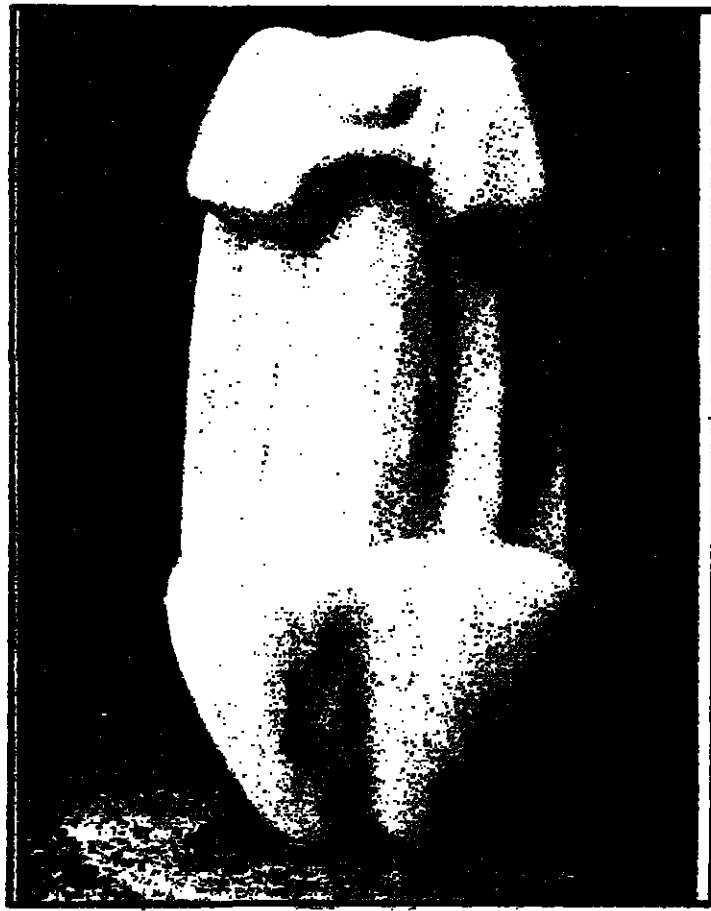
Of particular interest in this loan is the inclusion of a novel "cost of funds" clause, by which the annual interest payable on the loan can increase if there is a significant increase in the cost of funds to the banks in the syndicate. The interest rate will be tied to the weighted, average cost

of term deposits of the eight banks and financial institutions that form the loan's management group, calculated every six months. The interest rate cannot drop below a "floor", which has been set at the prime rate that prevails in Jordan.

The participating banks and financial institutions can also rediscunt 45 per cent of their share of the loan with the Central Bank at any time during the life of the loan, at the rediscunt rate of 6.5 per cent. In previous syndicated loans, only 40 per cent of a bank's share of the loan could be rediscouted with the Central Bank.

This new syndication is underwritten by the Arab Bank, which is also the lead manager and agent for the loan.

## Sensual simplicity characterises Saudi's sculptures



The sculpture "Woman and Mirror", one of Mona Saudi's pieces, currently being displayed in an exhibition of her work at the Alia Art Gallery.

By Meg Abu Hamdan  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Since Samer Taba'a left Amman there has been a void in the Jordanian art world which none of the remaining Jordanian sculptors seemed able to fill. Then last February at the group show of Jordanian artists there appeared, at last, to be two hopeful candidates. One was Karam Nimri. The other was Mona Saudi, whose first solo exhibition here in Amman at the Alia Art Gallery this week, gives us an opportunity to see if the rest of her work fulfils the promise of that early solitary piece.

It is with some relief that I am able to report that it does, although her work does not live up to some of the extravagant claims made about it on Saudi's behalf. This is because some of these appraisals tended to be larger than life, at times so enthusiastic that they almost became air bourne, which is entirely inappropriate as one of the main characteristics of Saudi's work is its gentle, almost sensual simplicity, and a solid, a base hugging weightiness, that keeps the pieces firmly earthbound.

After a tour round Saudi's 22 sculptures, which are complemented by her drawings, and silk screen prints, however, one quickly begins to understand why these claims were made... there is

much about Saudi's work about which to be enthusiastic. First there is her medium. Saudi, who studied at the Ecole Nationale des Beaux Arts, Paris and who has since lived in Beirut returning only recently to her native Amman, has chosen for each sculpture a beautiful piece of enduring stone quarried from rocks that make man's three score years and ten seem but a wink of an eye. The different qualities of each piece of creamy limestone, veined marble and inky black diorite have been assessed and then enhanced and utilised in true "truth to material" style to give Saudi's organic shapes an even greater feel of naturalism.

## ART REVIEW

Another pleasing fact about her chosen medium is that at least half of the sculptures have been carved from local stone. So few artists have taken advantage of the rich variety of stones — some needing no work at all to make them beautiful — found all over Jordan.

Then there is Saudi's technical prowess. Without exception each piece is a marvel of immaculate craftsmanship and precision, every plane, curve and sphere perfect in its geometry. The rigorous lines and contours, emulating those of her drawings, move with an undeviating and relentless confidence, their scrupulous accuracy resulting in a satisfyingly clean

simplicity. This in turn imparts to the forms a completeness, a wholeness, a tension that focuses inward, while the feeling of contained strength pushes against the unbreakable thrust of that swelling curve, that rising plane that all resisting sphere. And although the forms are dictated to a large extent by the natural flow and rhythm of the stone itself, the perfection of Saudi's carving tells you that she is always firmly in control.

Finally and most importantly are Saudi's forms themselves. Although perhaps not very new, they are in a classical modern format the permutations of which are inexhaustible. Perhaps the best of these are her female forms which have their roots back in the very earliest sculptural works of ancient man. Their bulging spheres and gently rising curves emerging from the bulk of the finely pared stone are reminiscent of the little statuettes called "Venus figures" by archaeologists who date them as far back as 25,000 to 20,000 B.C. Like Saudi's "Pregnant Woman" and "Woman and Mirror", these do not depict woman but her femaleness, her fecundity, and above all her fertility.

When Saudi isn't depicting the female figure, she is catching her essence, in nature itself with its never ending and therefore reassuring patterns and cycles — the lapping of the waves along the shore, and the rising and setting of the sun. The piece entitled "Sunrise" in fact seems to be an even more explicit depiction of femaleness. In these, there is a sense of movement — not a rushing dashing dynamism but the continuous flow of stone, often turning in upon itself, quietly streaming around its own periphery. The variety of polished and textured finishes Saudi has employed lends each piece its own pure individuality. In the best, the light is modulated softly, some of it being absorbed by the stone, the rest given out as a muted silky effulgence. In others, the high sheen emphasises the profile, while its mass and contours are lost in a glitter of reflections.

This is one of the best exhibitions we have seen in Amman for some time if for no other reason than the sheer quality and technical perfection of the pieces. There are two comments about the show that must be made however. One is about the prices for the sculptures which start reasonably enough at JD 500, but soon race up to the JD 4,500 mark to finish at a staggering JD 10,000. For someone who was quoted quite recently (Jordan Times March 18, 1983) as being appalled by the fact that art should be so exclusive as to become the property of the very few who can afford it, aren't her prices excessive not to mention hypocritical? Secondly, although the Alia Art Gallery is a commercial one, is there any need to treat it so blatantly as a sales room by hanging different editions of the same silkscreen print? This is not the practice anywhere else in the world and certainly Saudi would not have done it at her exhibitions in Beirut, Paris, Tokyo, Moscow, Berlin, Oslo and Warsaw, so why do it here?

The exhibition runs until May 22.

## Satire opens at RCC

AMMAN (J.T.) — The play "Bukra... Inshallah", an adaptation by Nabil Sawalha of the American play "Luv", opened at the Royal Cultural Centre Monday.

The play is a social satire in which two old school friends meet on a deserted bridge to discover that one (Nabil Sawalha) has married and done well in life, while the other (Dawood Jelajel) has spent his time in a search for the meaning of his existence.

The first tries to palm his wife off onto his sad friend, and thus evolves hilarious situations in which the woman (Line Tell) tries



A scene from the play "Bukra... Inshallah" which opened Monday for a two week run at the Royal Cultural Centre

to find her identity in this materialistic, chauvinistic world.

Although only a small cast the play is a dynamic comedy full of action and humour.

The play is directed by the Jordanian actor Nabil Sawalha, who has returned to Amman from London especially to direct this production.

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## Cruise plans provoke furore in Canada

By Paul Majendie  
Reuter

OTTAWA — Plans to test the U.S. cruise missile over Canada's frozen north have provoked a growing furore but Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau shows no sign of bowing to public pressure on the issue.

An opinion poll showed 52 per cent of Canadians are against testing. Church leaders have called on Trudeau to say no and more than 80,000 people took to the streets recently in a national display of resistance to the cruise.

So the prime minister, concerned that his Liberal government's case has not been put forcefully enough, took the unusual step of writing a five-page open letter to newspaper editors explaining why he thought testing

should go ahead.

Trudeau, 15 years in power as NATO's longest-serving prime minister, said Canada must play its part in the Western Alliance and support the NATO "two-track" policy of deploying missiles in Western Europe while pushing for reductions at U.S.-Soviet arms talks.

He also rebuked the growing Western peace movement for not turning its attention more to the threat of Soviet SS-20's.

"The Soviet Union has deployed hundreds of new SS-20 missiles, each equipped with three nuclear warheads, capable of reaching all the great cities of Western Europe. However, there has been no significant outburst of public opposition, either inside or outside the USSR," he wrote.

Last February, the United States and Canada signed an umbrella

defence agreement that paved the way for the ground-hugging cruise to be tested over Alberta, a vast western province considered ideal by the Pentagon because its flatlands are similar to Soviet terrain.

A separate accord has to be signed on cruise testing and Trudeau, his eyes firmly on the domestic political scene, has said Canada's final answer would depend on whether the United States showed enough commitment to arms reductions in negotiations with the Soviet Union.

Also in talks late last month in Washington with President Reagan, Trudeau publicly pledged continued support of U.S. policy in the Geneva nuclear arms reduction talks.

The Canadian peace movement certainly does not boast the same

depth of support that produced a million-strong anti-nuclear rally in New York's Central Park last summer or sent tens of thousands of protesting women to circle a U.S. air base in Britain.

But the movement has gathered momentum with the most impressive display, by Canadian standards, being the appearance on the streets late last month of more than 80,000 protesters for rallies from Vancouver to Toronto.

About 2,500 women, in a gesture of solidarity with the demonstrators at Greenham Common in Britain, defied a ban by the Canadian mountains and ringed the Ottawa parliament building.

Protesters have put up a small peace camp of ramshackle tents and sleeping bags outside the House of Commons while demonstrators constantly rise in par-

liament's public gallery to yell "refuse the cruise" slogans.

Jim Stark, head of a group calling itself Operation Dismantle, campaigned successfully last year to have a question on disarmament included on ballot papers in municipal elections.

"It was on the ballot in 123 municipalities, cities and towns. One million votes were cast and 76.5 per cent were in favour of disarmament," Stark said.

He said allowing the cruise tests in Canada is "like building furnaces for Hitler. The buck has got to stop somewhere. Our nation could do its small part and say no."

Back in the 1970s, Trudeau called at the United Nations for a "suffocation policy" of curtailing new nuclear weapons systems while still at the drawing board

stage. But in his open letter, the Canadian leader conceded that his strategy "was rejected by the Soviet Union as evidenced by the continued deployment of the SS-20s."

"There was no question of urging its acceptance by the NATO countries alone. That is why we allied ourselves with the two-track strategy of our NATO partners," he wrote.

Despite a wave of protests from the peace movement, the first cruise and Pershing-2 missiles are expected to be deployed in West Europe in December.

With Canada so clearly committed to NATO, the cruise could also be skimming across the Arctic tundra next winter to the aptly named cold lake testing site in Alberta.

## An ugly phenomenon

THERE IS a peculiar phenomenon in Amman these days which we think should be brought out into the open and discussed. It is the high rents that foreign embassies are often asked to pay for their embassy quarters or their ambassadors' residences. In the past few years, some embassies have paid annual rents of JD 20,000, JD 30,000 or even JD 40,000 or more to rent a house suitable for an ambassador's residence. In principle, there is nothing wrong with countries paying high rents to secure nice homes or offices for their staff. What is wrong, though, is the manner in which Jordanian landlords immediately double or triple the rent they ask for a property when they know the interested renter is from a foreign embassy. And while we have no reason to prevent some Jordanians from making plenty of money by renting their houses, we feel the situation has reached such a ridiculous point that some of the smaller or medium-size countries may find it prohibitively expensive to open a mission in Jordan. Furthermore, the tens of thousands of dinars paid in inflated rents taken away from the money that a foreign country might otherwise use to fund technical training programmes for Jordanians, or other bilateral aid or cooperation efforts which would benefit the entire country, instead of a single, greedy landlord. Perhaps this is an inevitable development in a free market economy. We think not.

It is difficult to think of how this ugly phenomenon could be stopped. Perhaps the foreign embassies could get together, with the Jordanian foreign ministry, and establish a procedure by which they could exchange information on rent levels they are asked to pay. Perhaps the precise value of rents could be documented by the foreign ministry and presented to the income tax department. At least this would ensure that exorbitant profits from house rentals would be fully taxed, thereby reducing the incentive to charge very high rents and also recycling some of the money to the people of Jordan as a whole, via tax funding of state services. In any case, the problem is clear. It leaves a very bad taste in the mouth, and should be addressed soon.

### ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

#### Al Ra'i: U.S. policy should be balanced

THE speech addressed to the 11th conference of the National Association of American Arabs on behalf of His Majesty King Hussein drew attention to the major issue which the Arabs are struggling for, namely the establishment of a just and comprehensive peace in the area. Indeed such a note was struck at the same time as the U.S. congress was pouring aid into Israel—aid which is allowing Israel to continue its selfish stand which is effectively a policy of undermining the U.S.'s role in the process of peace-making and the talks which took place between Jordan and the Palestine Liberation Organisation. Consequently, the peace process in the area was crippled and U.S. credibility suffered accordingly.

Needless to say, the joint responsibility for building peace cannot be viewed purely in terms of coming up with an initiative. On the contrary, it should be based on prompting Israel to abandon its stubbornness. American institutions, which allocate such aid to Israel, should be persuaded that the United States has a role to play in the peace process, the role which King Hussein called for. King Hussein urged that all honest Americans should establish a peace lobby and a peace commission drawn from the Republican and Democratic parties, realising the dangers posed to the area as a result of the Israeli aggression and the consequent loss of the latest peace opportunities.

It is time for the American institutions to shoulder their responsibilities in building peace. Consequently, American policy would then be balanced. This in turn would give impetus to the peace process and give Americans the opportunity to prove their credibility.

#### Al Dustour: The crux of the issue

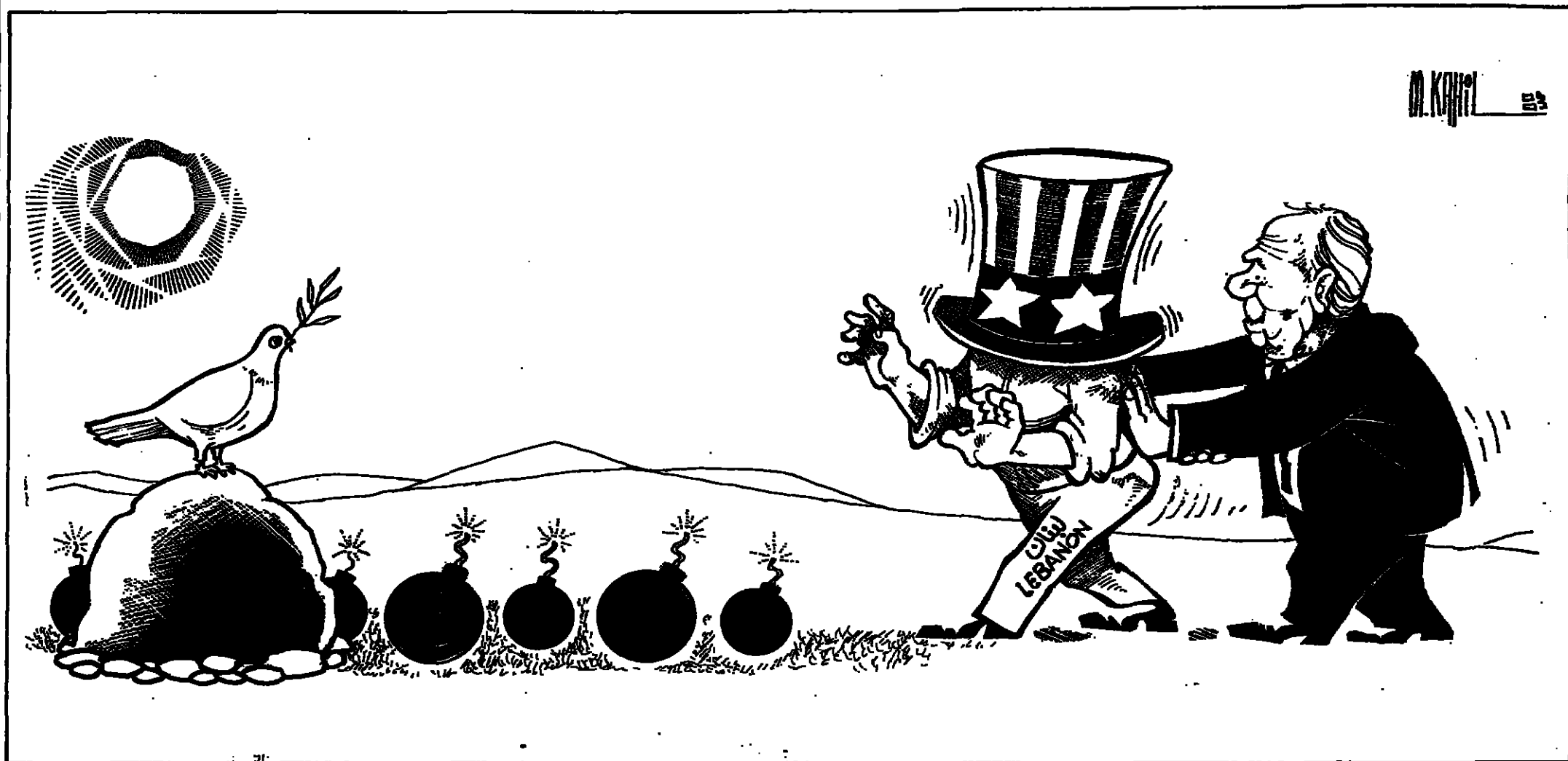
THERE have been contradictory reactions to the Lebanese-Israeli agreement on the withdrawal of foreign forces from Lebanon. Some people supported the agreement and some did not. However, one should say that the issue is not the ending of the Israeli occupation of Lebanon or concluding an agreement between Lebanon and Israel, for the real issue is the Middle East crisis, and the crux of this crisis is the Palestinian issue.

No one can really say that the Camp David agreements signed by the biggest Arab state with Israel achieved the minimum of stability and justice in the area. The same thing applies to the Lebanese-Israeli agreement. Any agreement which is not based on international legitimacy and resolutions calling for Israel's withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories is merely a truce, not peace. The best results which could be achieved by any Lebanese-Israeli agreement is to restore the conditions that prevailed in the area prior to the Israeli invasion. Any agreement not constituting a step on the path to a just settlement would be meaningless, particularly if the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people and a full Israeli withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories are not taken into consideration. Arab experience, including that of Egypt, is evidence that peace cannot be achieved if one party to the conflict acquires land and security at the expense of the other. This would only keep the area vulnerable to unrest, and stability and justice would remain a dream.

#### Sawt Al Shaab: Israel's extremist position

KING Hussein's message to the National Association of American Arabs presents many opportunities for peace in the Middle East. While the Arab position was moving towards moderation and the acceptance of the principles of a just and comprehensive peace based on United Nations resolutions and the principle of restoring Arab rights in the occupied Arab territories in return for peace, Israel has been adopting an extremist position thereby foiling all international efforts to establish peace.

As King Hussein explained, Israel diverted the Camp David process from genuine peace by its extremist policy. Furthermore, all subsequent peace initiatives, including the Reagan initiative, were not comprehensive, because they failed to link Israel's security needs and the recognition of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people. Israel is also trying to turn the Palestinian issue into a strictly Arab problem which could be resolved without involving the occupied Arab territories in such a solution.



## Arms continue to pour into Central America

By Bernd Debusmann  
Reuter

MEXICO CITY — Despite ringing appeals for an end to the arms race in Central America, the volatile region has turned into one of the world's fastest growing markets for instruments of death.

Over the past decade, arms supplies to Central America have risen tenfold, according to Western estimates. Colombian President Belisario Betancur recently said a million dollars' worth of weapons were being pumped into the region every day.

With three out of Central America's six countries now fighting guerrilla conflicts and two — Honduras and Nicaragua — sliding towards open conventional war, the region appears close to its biggest infusion of military hardware yet.

"It's only a matter of time before Honduras and Nicaragua beef up their air forces," said a Western intelligence officer in Central America. "And adding power to one arm of the forces usually leads to increases in others."

If past patterns of warfare in Central America continue, more

weapons will mean more civilian deaths. Civilians have been the main victims of the civil wars in El Salvador and Guatemala as well as the nascent guerrilla conflict in Nicaragua.

According to church and human rights organisations, about 9,000 civilians died in Central American violence last year — roughly four times as many as soldiers.

Over the past few years, the leading arms supplier to the region has been the United States. Others ranged from France and Israel to Libya, Cuba and indirectly the Soviet Union.

The latest newcomer to the Central American market is Brazil. The head of the Brazilian state-controlled aircraft company Embraer recently told Reuters he was hoping to sell 10 military aircraft to Honduras.

Embraer President Ozires Silva estimated Honduras would pay at least \$15 million for two maritime patrol aircraft and eight propeller-engine trainers capable of serving in a ground attack role.

"In global terms," said a European military attaché in Central America, "this area is small beer. There aren't billions of dollars

involved like in the Middle East. But demand for weapons is steady and growing."

According to the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute, arms deliveries to Central America totalled \$30 million in 1970/71. Ten years later, the figure had risen to \$300 million and accounted for a third of supplies to all of Latin America.

The trend is upward, international arms trade experts say, not least because the chief antagonists in Central America's prolonged conflicts have little faith in negotiations.

In El Salvador, both the 24,000-strong U.S.-backed army and its 1,500 left-wing guerrilla adversaries are pressing for a military solution. In Guatemala, leftist insurgents have turned down an amnesty plan despite military reverses.

In Nicaragua, the left-wing government has vowed to wipe out right-wing insurgents it says have been armed and financed by the United States and enjoy the backing of the Honduran army.

Since the early 1980s, arms supplies to Central America have increased sharply against a bac-

kground of U.S. assertions that the area has become an East-West battleground, with Nicaragua initiating Communist destabilisation attempts from the Panama canal to Mexico.

The flow of weapons increased after the revolutionaries now running Nicaragua ousted U.S.-backed dictator Anastasio Somoza and redrew the political map of Central America.

The revolutionaries' victory in the Nicaraguan civil war encouraged guerrillas in El Salvador and Guatemala and prompted the U.S. to seek a replacement to what had been its closest ally in Central America, Somoza's Nicaragua.

Since he fell, U.S. military aid to neighbouring Honduras has more than trebled, according to the U.S. Defence Department. From 1980 to 1982, Honduras received some \$25 million worth of U.S. arms — roughly two and a half times as much as in the preceding 20 years.

Meanwhile, Nicaragua converted the guerrilla force which won the civil war into conventional armed forces three times as large as the defeated dictator's army and began receiving

Soviet-made weapons from such suppliers as Libya and Cuba.

But friends of Moscow were not the only sellers: in December, 1981, France agreed to deliver \$18 million worth of helicopters, rocket-launchers, surface-to-air missiles and two missile patrol boats.

The agreement spotlighted policy differences between the United States and most of Western Europe as well as the fact that where there is a buyer, there is a seller in the international arms trade.

Western experts predict that major fresh sales to Honduras and Nicaragua would signal a new round in the arms race in all of Central America, with the introduction of heavier weapons.

So far, not one of Central America's armies fields heavy artillery or modern tanks. The guerrillas are armed chiefly with assault rifles, mortars and rocket-launchers.

Nicaragua has an air force of only eight combat planes and 20 aircraft altogether, including three Soviet-supplied transport helicopters.

Honduras, however, has the



# WEST BANK REPORTS: Nablus' young men wear their scars proudly

By Andrew Gilmour  
Special to the Jordan Times

NABLUS — "You must be crazy," someone yelled at me. "Don't you realise that this part of the city is under curfew?"

The answer was no, of course. I had only recently got out of the bus at Nablus and had just walked through what looked to be the most interesting part, the old city. Admittedly I had thought it odd that I had seen no one and that the streets were so filthy (owing to the prohibition of rubbish collections) but neither had I seen any soldiers. I explained that I had acted out of ignorance rather than bravado.

"Well look at this," he said, undoing his shirt. "Eight months ago I got these four bullet holes. Actually this one here is just the scar of a bullet which did not fully enter. But this one, this one, and this one needed operations to extract them. How did it happen? I was visiting Jelazon refugee camp. Just like you, I didn't know it was

under curfew.

"I had gone about twenty yards when I reached a cross-road. To my left I saw three Israeli soldiers. Without any warning, one of them threw himself on the ground, commando-style, and began firing his American M-16 at me as if I was target practice. I was stunned even before the bullets hit me. But I knew that if I knelt for mercy I would be killed. So I pulled myself together and ran. Of course I ran into the arms of more soldiers, but they didn't shoot me and I was taken to hospital. And interviewed by German television," he added with pride. "As you can see, these two bullets only just missed my heart. Of course I became a hero in the town, but it means that I will never be allowed to go to university abroad. Just showing my body would do harm to the Israelis."

As we were talking, four army trucks rattled through into the old city. Some fifty men jumped out waving their guns and swinging

their truncheons. "You're lucky you didn't meet that lot when you walked through. I think we'd better move on as it is," he offered to show me around, introduce me to people and tell me about the situation in Nablus.

The ever-present shadows over the town are symbolised by the two huge buildings just on the way in. Built by the British after the 1936 revolt, they are still symbols of foreign domination; one being the military headquarters and the other the local prison. As if this was not enough, there is also Al Fara. If you ask people from Nablus what Al Fara is, they reply, "Do you know about Al Ansar camp?" The people of Nablus firmly believe that the treatment meted out in Al Fara is similar to what we read about in the death camps in South Lebanon. And having talked to many of its one-time inmates and seen their scars, it is quite possible to believe they are right.

The standard sentence at Al

Fara is eighteen days. The other standardised thing about it is that it is always the same people who have to go there. On their blacklist the Israelis will include about five people from each school in the town. Whenever there is trouble from that school, it is always the same five who are hauled away, regardless of where they were at the time. They are taken to the military headquarters until it is dark, when they are driven to Al Fara.

Here, on arrival, they are stripped and beaten. Each cell has to contain thirty of them. After eighteen days they are naturally less clean than they were when they entered. The Israeli soldiers hold their noses when they pass and call them "smelly Arab animals". The only words of Arabic used by the soldiers are swear words. Names are absolutely forbidden. Even among themselves the prisoners have to refer to each other by numbers.

Humiliation and de-

humanisation are the tactics employed by the occupying forces, and they remind one of such Nazi practices as forcing Jews to pin yellow stars on their chests, expecting them to be seen as symbols of shame. Instead, the Jews wore their stars as badges of pride. And it is the same in the West Bank. The more the Arabs are humiliated, the prouder they become of their ability to stand the privations and punishments which they are forced to bear.

Every single one of the dozen or so young men I met in Nablus, either had bullet wounds somewhere on their bodies or had done time in Al Fara. One of them was nicknamed 'Molotov' after he threw a Molotov Cocktail at an armoured vehicle. He spent a whole year in Al Fara for this offence. Another boy had been beaten so hard that he had confessed to something that he had not done in order to stop the pain. Naturally they beat him all the harder afterwards. A third had problems

walking after the punishment he recently received for refusing to clean out the vast communal latrine. He had been beaten for five days with piping, then laid on the floor while the largest guard in the camp was ordered to jump up and down on his back. Yet this boy was lucky. Last month Jamal Ahmad Sa'ud was caught outside during curfew. He was detained and beaten. In the process of which his spine was broken and he died. No explanation was given and the mourning family were not even allowed to open the house or hold the required religious rites for the deceased.

Throwing stones is the one violent means of expression still practicable for the West Bank Arabs. They use it to good effect. Although the retribution they incur far outweighs the material damage they can cause, I asked them how they differentiated between the yellow number plates of the Jewish settlers and those of the Arab

residents of East Jerusalem. They answered that they assumed that the car belonged to a settler, threw some stones and if the driver panicked they continued. If, on the other hand, he remained calm and tried to signal to them, then they would stop. Some of the Israelis have caught onto this and now wear keffiyehs when they drive through certain places in the Occupied Territories.

The black and white "Fatah" Keffiyeh was the last symbol of resistance which the West Bankers could flaunt without punishment. Now, along with Palestinian flags, PLO emblems, photographs of Sabra-Shatila and pendants in the shape of Palestine, they are illegal in the possession of young people.

Undoubtedly the biggest single tragedy I heard of was the story of how young Samir Tusa met his end last January. It was recounted to me at the actual spot by one of his closest friends who had wit-

nessed the incident. The secondary school at which Samir was a pupil is next to the main road. A low wall separates the pavement from the slope running down to the playground. Samir was standing on the roadside with two friends when an army vehicle passed.

One of the other two threw a stone and the three of them scattered. Samir jumping over the wall and running towards the school. The vehicle stopped, soldiers jumped out, and one of them leant over the parapet and calmly shot the fleeing Samir in the back. The boy continued for a few yards and then collapsed at the basket-ball goalpost. The soldier covered the rest of the playground with his gun and forbade anyone to go to the help of the dying boy.

Before the corpse was removed, some of his friends wrote the single word "Samir" on the goalpost. It is still possible to see traces of the medium they used — the dead boy's blood.

## OIC celebrates 14 years of defending Islamic interests

By Habib Chatti

Secretary-General, Organisation of the Islamic Conference

JEDDAH — The Organisation of the Islamic Conference (OIC) came into being 14 years ago as an expression of the will power of the leaders and peoples of the Islamic Ummah. Although the original idea came as a reaction to the criminal Zionist attempt to burn down al-Aqsa Mosque in 1389 H (1969), the establishment of OIC fulfilled a long-felt need to have an organ that served Muslim Ummah's interest, and defended its causes.

Accordingly, the objectives of the organisation as enshrined in its charter, include the strengthening of solidarity and cooperation among member states, the defence of their causes including, first and foremost the cause of Palestine and Al-Quds Al-Sharif and the coordination of work for the safeguard and liberation of the holy shrines.

While a considerable part of the organisation's work and energy has been devoted to political activities in view of the huge implications of political issues facing the Islamic Ummah, the organisation has, at the same time, been anxious to set up institutions,

committees, organs, centres for various specialised functions and preoccupations to coordinate work for the development of Islamic solidarity and for providing Islamic state leaders with an opportunity to meet on a permanent basis to discuss the affairs of Muslims throughout the world, study their situation and work for their advancement and prosperity.

In the political field, the organisation has placed the cause of Palestine and Al-Quds Al-Sharif in the forefront of its activities as it concerns Muslims throughout the world, and not the Palestinians or Arabs alone, and on account of the fact that Al-Quds and Pal-

estine area a second homeland to every Muslim in addition to his country of origin.

With regard to the Palestine issue, the organisation carried out intensive action both inside Islamic countries (to make these countries put an element of pressure on the states which support Israel) and outside Islamic countries by making direct contacts with the highest authorities and heads of state in the West, in the Vatican City and in the United Nations. Similarly, Al-Quds Committee, headed by King Hassan II of Morocco has conducted intensive action and deployed huge efforts on the international front at both the political and informational levels, to make the standing of Al-Quds better known to the Islamic Ummah, and to safeguard the Arab and Islamic heritage of this holy city.

The organisation continues to play an active role at the international level with regard to the Afghanistan problem, to exert pressure on the Soviet Union (which occupies that Islamic homeland) and also to exhort Islamic states to provide bilateral assistance to the valiant Afghan people. In addition, the organisation provides assistance to the refugees from that hapless country.

The organisation has ceaselessly striven to bring the Iraqi war to an end from the outset. Although the Islamic Peace Committee set up by the organisation has not yet brought about a settlement of the dispute, it has nonetheless made noticeable progress in preparation for peace. Indeed, the peace plan presented to both parties may be regarded as a sound basis for ending the war and establishing lasting peace between the two brotherly states.

The organisation is also devoting continuous attention to the issue of Muslims in southern Philippines together with all issues concerning Muslim minorities in other countries. In addition to this the organisation has been faithfully and selflessly conducting intensive activities in all the fields covered



Secretary-General Habib Chatti

by its various institutions, organs and centres.

In the economic field it has established the Islamic Development Bank which is working actively and competently for the development of Islamic countries. The other organs set up for the same purpose are the Ankara Statistical, Economic and Social Research and Training Centre, the Casablanca Islamic Centre for Development of Trade and the Karachi Islamic Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Commodity Exchange.

The organisation also oversees the development project in Islamic countries being implemented by the funds provided by Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and the UAE of which the budget is \$2.1 billion.

The organisation has prepared a general agreement on economic cooperation among member states, which may be considered as a framework for action in all economic sectors. Within this general framework other sectoral agreements on the guarantee of investments, the Islamic Ship Owners Association and the Islamic Council of Civil Aviation.

In the cultural and social field, the organisation has set up the Islamic Solidarity Fund with a view to raising the cultural and social standards of Muslims, providing

financial assistance to Islamic minorities and communities and contributing to the construction of mosques, hospitals, cultural and educational institutes, such as the Islamic University of Uganda and the Islamic College of Chicago.

The organisation has also established the Islamic States Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (ISESCO) which started operations a year ago in Rabat, the Jeddah-based Islamic Foundation for Science, Technology and Development, the Istanbul-based Islamic Centre for Technical and Vocational Training and Research. Within a few days we will witness the emergence of a sports federation of Islamic Solidarity Games in Riyadh.

In the informational field, the organisation has established the Islamic International News Agency and the Islamic States Broadcasting Organisation.

Many more organs and institutions have been set up by the organisation. Thus, the OIC has become an international body working on the Islamic scene for the strengthening of ties among Islamic states in all fields and for the defense and support of Islamic causes.

— Arab News

## Bikes mean self-help for refugees in Sudan

By Andrew Hill  
Reporter

GEDAREF, Sudan — Simon Eitherton is not everyone's idea of what a foreign aid worker helping refugees looks like or does.

For a start he dresses in "punk" clothes — baggy tartan trousers and tee-shirt, a canopy of spiky blond hair jutting out over his eyes like a shop's awning.

Unlike many other aid workers involved in helping the 450,000 Ethiopian refugees who have settled along Sudan's eastern frontier in the past decade, the 18-year-old Englishman does not have a four-wheel drive vehicle advertising the agency he works for.

Instead he has a green scooter with a leopard-skin patterned seat. For sartorial reasons alone he is easy to pick out among the white-robed Sudanese, their donkeys and the herds of vagrant goats which feed on piles of refuse blown before the hot wind in this dusty border town.

But what makes him different from his many colleagues in Sudan is that he does not dispense food or medicine. Instead, Simon Eitherton teaches refugees how to repair bicycles.

It is, in the jargon of the International Labour Organisation (ILO), an income-generating project and reflects a growing trend of thought about the future of the world's 10 million refugees.

The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) says that half of that number live in Africa and aid workers say that many of those — especially in Sudan — will never return to their home countries for both economic and political reasons.

"One of the myths we are trying to destroy is that of refugees sitting on their backsides waiting for food handouts," says Scotsman Sandy Macaulay head of the Catholic-sponsored Sudan Aid Project, which runs similar pro-

grammes in the many settlements on the border with Ethiopia.

"The main function of income generation is giving people hope, keeping them occupied and bringing people together. It's all part of community development," he adds.

Eitherton runs a bicycle repair shop in Tawawa, a settlement for some 10,000 Ethiopian refugees just outside Gedaref.

Most refugees aspire to owning their own bicycle one day and work on nearby state farms to earn the cash for a heavy-duty Indian or Chinese road bike.

"There are about 140 bikes around here but there will be more," says Eitherton, who works for Project Trust, a British organisation which encourages young school leavers to work in the Third World for the benefit of both the host country and themselves.

His shop employs three refugees who should eventually take their skills to their own enterprises, employ more people and so create further productive employment.

On average, his shop deals with four or five bicycles a day and also sells spare parts. "When I leave this year there will be three guys who know about bikes and a stock of spares as well," says Eitherton.

He is currently turning his attention to designing and making wheel-chairs from bicycle parts. They will sell for about half the normal retail price in the capital, Khartoum.

Macaulay attended an ILO seminar on such projects in Khartoum earlier this month and says he was encouraged by what he heard.

In all he estimates that 100 families in the region are taking part in income-generating projects such as soap-making, metalwork and spinning.

"He oversees many of the schemes but sees a day when they will all be independent and will not be funded with aid. "Our eventual aim is to work ourselves out of a job," he says.



The Islamic Charitable Makasid Hospital in occupied Jerusalem, built with OIC aid.

TV & RADIO

WHAT'S GOING ON

FOR THE TRAVELLER

USEFUL TELEPHONE NOS.

JORDAN TELEVISION

Book Choice 06:45 Financial News  
06:55 Reflections 07:00 World News  
07:09 24 Hours News Summary 07:30  
The Chanson 07:45 The World Today  
08:00 Newscast 08:30 Diversions 09:00  
World News 09:09 24 Hours News  
Summary 09:30 The Brotherhood of  
Bras 09:45 Report on Religion 10:09  
Reflections 10:15 The Golden Age of  
Opera 10:30 Smash of the Day: All  
Fires and Gallies 11:00 World News  
11:09 British Press Review 11:15 The  
World Today 11:30 Financial News  
11:40 Look Ahead 11:45 The Instruments  
of Jazz 12:00 Men and a Girl  
12:15 Marital Rites 12:30 Contemporary  
13:00 World News 13:09 News about  
Britain 13:15 Listening Post 13:30 Mer-  
idian 14:00 Radio Newscast 14:15 Na-  
ture Notebook 14:25 The Farming  
World News 15:09 24 Hours News  
Summary 15:30 Ardenly Loved Friend  
16:15 Frank Muir Goes Into 16:30  
Smash of the Day 17:00 Radio Newscast  
17:15 Outlook 18:00 World News 18:09  
Commentary 18:15 Diversions 18:45  
The World Today 19:00 World News  
19:09 Listening Post 19:15 New Ideas  
19:25 Warguide 19:45 Sports Round-  
up 20:00 World News: News about Brit-  
ain 20:15 Radio Newscast 20:30 Frank  
Muir Goes 21:00 Outlook: Report 21:40  
Slog, Song, Sing 22:00 World News  
22:05 Pop Session 22:09 News Sum-  
mary 22:30 Network UK 23:15  
Short Story 23:30 Jazz for the Asking  
24:00 World News 24:09 The World  
Today 06:25 Book Choice; Financial  
News 06:40 Reflections 06:45 Sports  
Round-up 07:00 World News Com-  
mentary 07:15 Marital Rites 07:30 Top  
Twenty

RADIO JORDAN

855 KHz, AM & 99 MHz, FM  
& parity on 95.60 KHz, SW

07:00 ..... Morning Show  
07:30 ..... News Bulletin  
10:00 ..... News Summary  
10:05 ..... Morning Show  
12:00 ..... News Summary  
12:05 ..... Pop Session  
13:00 ..... News Summary  
13:05 ..... Pop Session  
14:00 ..... News Bulletin  
14:10 ..... Instruments  
14:30 ..... News Summary  
14:50 ..... Concert Hour  
15:00 ..... News Summary  
16:05 ..... Instruments, Old Favourites  
17:00 ..... Talking Points, Pop Session  
18:05 ..... News Summary  
18:05 ..... Over a Cup of Tea, Arabian  
Music  
19:00 ..... News Bulletin  
19:30 ..... Date with a Star  
20:00 ..... Evening Show  
21:00 ..... News Summary  
21:05 ..... Evening Show  
22:00 ..... News Summary  
22:05 ..... News Summary  
23:00 ..... News Headlines

BBC WORLD SERVICE

639, 720, 1413 KHz

06:00 Newscast 06:30 Warguide 06:40

CULTURAL CENTRES

Royal Cultural Centre . Tel. 6610267  
American Centre . 41520  
British Council . 36147-8  
French Cultural Centre . 37009  
Goethe Institute . 41993  
Soviet Cultural Centre . 44203  
Spanish Cultural Centre . 24049  
Turkish Cultural Centre . 39777  
Haya Arts Centre . 665195  
Hussein Youth City . 66781  
Y.W.C.A. . 41793  
Y.W.M.A. . 664251  
Amman Municipal Library . 36111  
University of Jordan Library . 84355

MUSEUMS

Folklore Museum: Jewelry and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 51760.  
Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabal Al Qaf's (Cradle Hill). Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10.00 a.m. - 4.00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays.  
Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculpture by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries and a collection of paintings by 19th century orientalist artists. Mountazah, Jabal Lweideh. Opening hours: 10.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. - 5.00 p.m. - 6.00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 30128.  
Military Museum: Collection of military memorabilia dating from the Arab Revolt of 1916. Sports City, Amman. Opening hours 9 a.m.-4 p.m. Closed Saturdays. Tel. 664240.  
Popular Life of Jordan Museum: 100 to 150 year old items such as costumes, weapons, musical instruments, etc. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 37169.

SERVICE CLUBS

Lines Amman Club. Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the Tyche Hotel, 1.30 p.m.  
Lines Philadelphia Club. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Amman Marriott Hotel, 1.30 p.m.  
Philadelphia Rotary Club. Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1.30 p.m.  
Rotary Club. Meetings every Tuesday at the International Hotel, 2.00 p.m.  
Royal Automobile Club, Jabal Amman, Eighth Circle, Tel. 815261.  
Hays Arts Centre . 665195  
Hussein Youth City . 66781  
Y.W.C.A. . 41793  
Y.W.M.A. . 664251  
Amman Municipal Library . 36111  
University of Jordan Library . 84355

CHURCHES

St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Amman, tel. 24590.  
Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic) Jabal Lweideh, 37440.  
De la Salle Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Hussein, 661757.  
Church of the Annunciation (Greek Orthodox) Abdali, 23541.  
Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer) Jabal Amman, 43453.  
Armenian Catholic Church Ashrafieh, 71331.  
Armenian Orthodox Church Ashrafieh, 75261.  
St. Ephraim Church (Syrian Orthodox) Ashrafieh, 71751.  
Armenian International Church (Inter-denominational): meets at Southern Baptist School in Shmeisani, 663249.  
03:02 ..... Fair  
04:35 ..... (Sunrise) Sharm  
11:32 ..... Dhuhir  
15:13 ..... 'Asr  
18:30 ..... Maghrib  
20:03 ..... Isha

AMMAN AIRPORT

This information is supplied by Alfa information department at Amman Airport tel. 92205-6, where it should always be verified.

ARRIVALS

06:45 ..... Cairo (EA)  
08:15 ..... Karachi (PIA)  
08:45 ..... Cairo (RJ)  
08:55 ..... Agaba (RJ)  
09:15 ..... Abu Dhabi (RJ)  
09:30 ..... Dubai (RJ)  
09:40 ..... Dhahran (RJ)  
09:45 ..... Kuwait (RJ)  
10:15 ..... Beirut (RJ)  
11:00 ..... Laranea (CY)  
13:25 ..... Cairo (EA)  
13:40 ..... Kuwait (KAC)  
15:20 ..... Jeddah (Saudia)  
16:15 ..... Cairo (RJ)  
16:30 ..... Bangkok (RJ)  
16:30 ..... Madrid (RJ)  
17:15 ..... New York, Vienna (RJ)  
18:00 ..... Copenhagen, Athens (RJ)  
19:05 ..... Cairo (EA)  
19:25 ..... Frankfurt (LH)  
20:15 ..... Beirut (MEA)  
20:55 ..... Zurich, Geneva, Athens (SA)  
06:25 ..... Cairo (EA)  
06:30 ..... Damascus (RJ)  
06:30 ..... Cairo (EA)  
06:45 ..... Baghdad (RJ)

MONEY EXCHANGE

Local sell/buy rates in Jls

Belgian franc ..... 72/67  
Dutch guilder ..... 128/8  
Egyptian pounds ..... 331/1  
French franc ..... 48/1  
Iraqi dinar ..... 503/7  
Italian lire (for 100) ..... 24/3  
Japanese yen (for 100) ..... 153/1  
Kuwaiti dinar ..... 122/7  
Lebanese lira ..... 85/2  
Omani rial ..... 102/7  
Qatari riyal ..... 98/7  
Saudi riyal ..... 103/5  
Swiss crown ..... 47/6  
Swiss franc ..... 174/8  
Syrian lira ..... 61/4  
UAE dirham ..... 97/3  
U.K. sterling pound ..... 556/5  
U.S. dollar ..... 357/7  
W. German mark ..... 144/9

DEPARTURES

04:45 ..... Cairo (RJ)  
05:15 ..... Laranea, Frankfurt (LH)  
07:00 ..... Agaba (RJ)  
07:00 ..... Beirut (MEA)  
09:00 ..... Rome (Alitalia)  
09:30 ..... Karachi (PIA)  
10:05 ..... Athens, Amsterdam (KLM)  
11:00 ..... Vienna, New York (RJ)  
11:15 ..... Tunis, Casablanca (RJ)  
11:30 ..... Agaba (RJ)  
11:45 ..... Laranea (CY)  
11:50 ..... Athens, Copenhagen (SK)  
12:00 ..... London (RJ)  
12:30 ..... Cairo (EA)  
14:30 ..... Kuwait (RJ)  
14:50 ..... Jeddah (Saudia)  
18:45 ..... Beirut (RJ)  
19:00 ..... Kuwait (RJ)

WEATHER

Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology.

It will be fair with the appearance of clouds at different altitudes. Winds will be northwesterly moderate. In Agaba, it will be hazy, with northerly moderate and sea calm.

Low/high temperature in deg.C.

Amman ..... 22/27  
Agaba ..... 20/34  
Deserts ..... 14/29  
Jordan Valley ..... 19/33

Yesterday's high temperatures:  
Amman 26, Agaba 23, Humidity readings: Amman 26 per cent, Agaba 33 per cent.

EMERGENCIES

Ambulance ..... 193, 75111  
Firstaid, fire, police ..... 199  
Blood bank ..... 75121  
Civil Defence rescue ..... 66111  
Fire headquarters ..... 22000  
Police rescue ..... 192, 2111, 37777  
Police headquarters ..... 39141  
Traffic police ..... 56390-1  
Electric Power Co. ..... 36381-2  
Municipal water service ..... 71125-8

HOSPITALS

Hussein Medical Centre ..... 813813-32  
Khalidi Maternity, J. Amman ..... 44281-4  
Akleh Maternity, J. Amman ..... 42441  
Jabal Amman Maternity ..... 42382  
Malhot, J. Amman ..... 36140  
Palestine, Shmeisani ..... 664171-4  
Shmeisani Hospital ..... 669131-7  
Italian Hospital ..... 845845  
Dar Al-Shifa, J. Hussein ..... 66758  
Al-Musasher Hospital ..... 667227-9  
The Islamic, Abdali ..... 665292  
Al-Ahli, Abdali ..... 664164  
Italian, Al-Muhajireen ..... 77101-3  
Al-Bashir, J. Ashrafieh ..... 75111  
Army, Marka ..... 91611

NIGHT DUTY

AMMAN:  
Dr. Mohammad Musa Al Abbadi  
78959

Dr. Sa'id Mohammad Sa'id (Al Wahdat)  
Al Salam pharmacy ..... 36370  
Darwish pharmacy ..... 25691  
Al New pharmacy ..... (-)  
Rwand pharmacy ..... 662808  
Ghassan pharmacy ..... 74497  
Barq taxi ..... 41299  
Asfour taxi ..... 23230  
University taxi ..... 661001  
Tareq taxi ..... 23024

ZARQA:  
Dr. Farah Al Aqurawi ..... 81923  
Al Hadithah pharmacy ..... (-)

IRBID:  
Dr. Nayef Gharaibeh ..... 2260383  
Maghayreh pharmacy ..... 20354

GENERAL

Jordan Television ..... 73111  
Radio Jordan ..... 74111  
Ministry of Tourism ..... 42311  
Hotel complaints ..... 666412  
Price complaints ..... 661176  
Telephone:  
Information ..... 12  
Jordan and Middle East calls ..... 10  
Overseas calls ..... 17  
Cable or telegram ..... 14  
Repair service ..... 11

MARKET PRICES

Upper/lower price in Jls. per kg.

Apple (American) ..... 500 / 450  
Apple (Double Red) ..... 270 / 200  
Apple (Golden) ..... 270 / 200  
Apple (French) ..... 500 / 450  
Apple (Stark) ..... 270 / 200  
Onion (dry) ..... 270 / 200  
Banana (Mukammal) ..... 230 / 200  
Beans ..... 320 / 250  
Beans (broad) ..... 130 / 100  
Beets ..... 150 / 100  
Cabbage ..... 80 / 60  
Carrot ..... 100 / 80  
Cauliflower (white) ..... 270 / 200  
Coconut ..... 300 / 250  
Cucumber (large) ..... 120 / 80  
Cucumber (small) ..... 200 / 160  
Eggplant (large) ..... 180 / 150  
Garlic (green) ..... 150 / 100  
Garlic (dry) ..... 250 / 200  
Grapefruit ..... 150 / 120  
Grapes ..... 1200 / 1000  
Grape leaves ..... 300 / 300  
Lemon ..... 240 / 200  
Loquats ..... 500 / 400  
Marrow (large) ..... 80 / 60  
Marrow (small) ..... 150 / 100  
Melon ..... 200 / 100  
Onion (dry) ..... 90 / 60  
Onion (green) ..... 230 / 200  
Oranges ..... 150 / 100  
Oranges ..... 200 / 160  
Pears ..... 500 / 400  
Peas ..... 600 / 500  
Peaches ..... 300 / 200  
Pepper (Sweet) ..... 300 / 200  
Pepper (Hot Green) ..... 360 / 300  
Plums ..... 260 / 300  
Potatoes ..... 210 / 150  
Radish ..... 150 / 120  
Spinach ..... 300 / 160  
Tomatoes ..... 110 / 80  
Turnip ..... 180 / 150  
Watermelon (Indian) ..... 300 / 250



# SPORTS

## Benfica seeks UEFA Cup victory

LISBON (R) — Sven Eriksson, Swedish trainer of last season's surprise winners Gothenburg, looks set to achieve a notable double when his new club Benfica meet Belgium's Anderlecht in the second leg of the European Football Union (UEFA) Cup final here Wednesday.

Eriksson, who performed something of a minor miracle a year ago when he schemed Gothenburg's 3-0 away win over Hamburg to secure Sweden's first European trophy, has a less daunting task Wednesday in attempting to overturn Anderlecht's 1-0 first-leg lead.

But Eriksson may regard Real Madrid's 2-1 defeat by Aberdeen of Scotland in last week's Eur-

opean Cup Winners' Cup final as a cautionary tale. Like Real, Benfica have a great tradition having reached five European Cup finals in the sixties but the Spaniards found their reputation alone was not enough.

Eriksson is likely to demand and get far more from his players than Alfredo di Stefano did from Real Madrid a week ago. He put the team through a high-speed final training session Tuesday, concentrating on giving a good service to Yugoslav striker Filipovic who has recovered from a leg injury.

Eriksson identified the main threat to his side when he said: "We cannot afford to make any mistakes in defence because the Belgians are highly dangerous in

the counter-attack."

Also in Benfica's favour is their recent domestic form. At the weekend they beat Alcobaca 8-1 and now look certain to win the Portuguese championship while Anderlecht were dislodged from the top of the Belgian table after losing 2-1 to F.C. Liege, their first home defeat of the season.

Danish striker Kenneth Brylle, who scored Anderlecht's first-leg goal, remains confident that his club can upset Benfica. "I promise you that I shall let the smallest opportunity slip in Lisbon," he said.

All 75,000 seats in the Luz stadium have been sold and the gate of 80 million escudos (\$9 million) will be a Portuguese record.

## England names 5 newcomers in soccer squad

LONDON (R) — England manager Bobby Robson Tuesday named five uncapped players in a 22-strong squad for the forthcoming British Soccer Championship.

They are defenders Danny Thomas, Mark Wright and Graham Roberts, and strikers John Barnes and Paul Walsh.

Robson has recalled midfielder Glenn Hoddle and included striker Peter Withe, who suffered a fractured cheekbone when England beat Hungary 2-0 in last month's European Championship match at Wembley.

The fracture, and a knee injury which later proved not too serious, had seemed certain to rule out Withe.

Robson said: "His performance against Hungary, when he scored his first England goal, was such that I felt he deserved to be included."

Hoddle, in England's World Cup final squad last year, has experienced chequered international fortunes and last played for his country against Luxembourg in December.

England are away to Northern Ireland (May 28) and home to Scotland (June 1).

## Ireland calls up uncapped defenders

BELFAST (R) — Northern Ireland have named two uncapped defenders in a 17-strong squad for the forthcoming British Soccer Championship.

Jim Hagan and Nigel Worthington have been on the verge of international recognition for some time and get their chance because Jimmy Nicholl, one of the regulars, is not being brought over from North American League team Toronto Blizzard.

Worthington has been in the Irish squad on two previous occasions without winning a cap but Hagan is included for the first time.

Irish manager Billy Bingham has his main strike force of Gerry Armstrong, Billy Hamilton and Norman Whiteside on duty for the first time since last year's World Cup final.

Bingham said: "I'm looking forward to operating with this trio again particularly as it will enable Armstrong to play in his best position as a deep lying centre forward."

Northern Ireland are away to Scotland (May 24) and home to England (May 28) and Wales (May 31).

## 'No normal sport in an abnormal society', South African says

By Richard Lander  
Reuter

CAPE TOWN — Nine years ago veteran South African coloured (mixed race) sports administrator Hassan Howa told the world that as far as South Africa was concerned there could be "no normal sport in an abnormal society".

Today the man who coined this most stinging of anti-apartheid slogans remains unrepentant in his views.

As far as Howa is concerned South African society is just as abnormal as ever with its laws still proclaiming racial separation in almost every walk of life.

Howa's views take on an added importance in light of a recent spate of rebel sporting tours, with the successful visit by a team of West Indian cricketers probably the most significant.

In addition, South African sports administrators have argued with increasing vehemence that sport in South Africa is now fully racially integrated.

But Howa dismisses such claims contemptuously, maintaining that all moves by government-recognised bodies to prove that sport is integrated here are a sham that cannot hide racial oppression.

Born 61 years ago of Indian and coloured parents, Howa has been fighting his cause for more than a quarter of a century.

Until 1981, he was president of the non-racial South African

Council of Sport (SACOS). Although he resigned the post because of policy differences, he still heads the affiliated South African Cricket Board.

The board stands in fierce opposition to the white-dominated South African Cricket Union, which itself has spurned racial discrimination. Last year, the union paid thousands of dollars to bring the non-white teams from the West Indies and Sri Lanka to tour.

Howa speaks bitterly of the visit which he sees as part of an orchestrated attempt to convince the world that South Africa is changing and shedding apartheid.

"These changes are cosmetic—we can prove this every day," he told Reuters at his home just outside Cape Town.

Howa related a recent incident about an Indian playing for a 'White Cape town cricket club'. Although allowed on the field with his team during an away game, he was refused a drink in the clubhouse afterwards and was asked to wait outside while everyone else was served.

A talkative, ebullient man, Howa is prepared to relate an endless stream of such incidents. He points out that while the government is prepared to let players of different races compete together, it still forbids them from living together, marrying, or even swimming from the same beach.

"It's window-dummy politics. They bring us (non-whites) out

when they need us and hide us away when they don't."

Howa himself has been forbidden from delivering his views overseas. Invited to London recently to debate a possible tour by the Marylebone Cricket Club (MCC), his passport application was refused—the eighth time this has happened.

He made his mark attempting to establish multi-racial sport in the 1950s. Until that time, non-white competition was run on strictly ethnic lines with separate leagues for Indians, blacks, coloureds and those of Malay slave descent.

An early controversial move of his was to block a proposed tour by West Indian cricketers in 1958. The visitors were to have played non-white teams here, an event Howa saw having wider implications for the cricketing world.

"There was a lot of talk about setting up a second tier of international cricket for black South Africa, India, Pakistan and so on. The tour would have led to the 'export of apartheid'."

Since then, SACOS has set up a wide variety of sports leagues open to all races. It still has Howa's firm support, although he opposes the punitive actions, such as life bans, that it hands out to players who take part in non-SACOS sport.

"I agree with SACOS' principles and causes, but not its ideology. SACOS wants to tell peo-

ple what to do, I think we should educate them."

Apart from maintaining his stand against the government-recognised sports bodies, Howa also insists that the worldwide sports boycott of South Africa must continue.

"It's been constructive for those here who don't have privileges, and will continue to be," he says of the boycott which has gathered pace since an England cricket team containing South African-born coloured player Basil d'Oliveira was banned by the government in 1968.

Asked about the warm reception which the recent West Indian tour received in many quarters overseas, Howa dismissed claims that it was a victory for those who oppose him.

"How can they be winning?—If they were, they wouldn't have to pay all that money to get blacks to come here," he said.

A man who cheerfully admits to his own impatience, Howa is nevertheless happy with the progress his movement has made over the years.

"I'm encouraged by the attitude of the man in the street. People come up to me and say don't give in, keep on trying."

And despite a series of heart attacks which have kept him out of regular work for many years, Howa insists he has no intention of giving up his fight yet.

## Kissinger to present U.S. case for World Cup finals

NEW YORK (R) — Former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger said Tuesday he was still hopeful that the United States would stage the 1986 World Cup soccer finals despite indications that Mexico has been virtually guaranteed it will be selected as the host country.

Kissinger, chairman of the U.S. World Cup Organising Committee, told a press conference that he would be among a 10-member American delegation which will make a strong presentation to the International Football Federation (FIFA) which meets in Stockholm on Friday.

FIFA's executive committee will announce the World Cup site

from the Swedish capital.

"I think we have a very strong case which we have never had the chance to present," Kissinger said. "And I believe we will be able to show FIFA that we can carry out the games with distinction."

Kissinger said he was hopeful that the FIFA executive committee might delay its decision and agree to inspect proposed venues in the United States.

"The United States has never been given the opportunity to show its facilities to FIFA," said Kissinger. "And we hope that the FIFA committee might delay its decision and still inspect our facilities. We believe we have a very strong case and that it is good eno-

ugh on its merits for the World Cup to be awarded to the U.S."

The U.S. effort has been endorsed by President Reagan who last week accepted an invitation from Kissinger to serve as honorary chairman of the U.S. World Cup Organising Committee.

Also last week, the U.S. House of Representatives voted unanimously to urge FIFA to visit proposed sites in the United States and to consider the U.S. application.

The U.S. case will be presented by Kissinger and five other members of the American delegation which includes former West German captain Franz Beckenbauer and Pele, his former team mate at New York Cosmos.

## Higuera confirms fitness for Italian Tennis Open

ROME (R) — Jose Higuera of Spain, number one seed at the Italian Men's Open Tennis Championships, Tuesday confirmed he was fit to play his second round match against Australian teenager Pat Cash Wednesday.

Higuera, currently ranked seven in the world, complained of a sore shoulder after losing to Yannick Noah of France in the final of the Hamburg Open on Sunday. He and the other seven top seeds all received byes to the second round here.

In Tuesday's first round mat-

ches, veteran Italian golden boy Adriano Panatta bowed out early from what was probably his last Italian Open when he went down 1-6, 6-4, 7-5 to Peru's Pablo Arraya.

The cheers of a highly partisan crowd swept Panatta through the first set, but Arraya broke back in the second by exploiting his opponent's excess weight.

The Peruvian's precise shots were beyond Panatta's powers to reach, while his lobs found the Italian almost stationary.

Young Frenchman Thierry Tul-

asne booked his passage to the second round by repeating his last week's victory in the Florence Open against Victor Pecci of Paraguay.

Tulasne, 19, broke Pecci's serve in the fourth game and piled on the points with an impressive array of well-placed lobs and passing shots until late in the second set, when Pecci staged a brief but futile stand.

The Italian crowd was consoled for Panatta's demise by Francesco Cancellotti, 19, who knocked out 15-year-old American Aaron Krickstein 7-6, 6-2, and is due to meet Dutch newcomer Michiel Schapers in the next round.

### LOST

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Jordan Times  
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## Holmes says he would fight Weaver, not Dokes

LAS VEGAS (R) — Larry Holmes, the World Boxing Council (WBC) heavyweight champion, said Tuesday he hoped to fight Mike Weaver in a title unification bout.

The undefeated Holmes indicated that he would retire if Weaver, the former World Boxing Association (WBA) champion, did not beat current titleholder Michael Dokes in his fight in Las Vegas on Friday.

"I wouldn't fight Dokes," he told reporters. "But I think Weaver will win it if goes past four rounds."

Holmes, who has held the WBC title for almost five years, meets no. 3 ranked Tim Witherspoon in a championship bout on the same card.

Holmes, 33, who has won 30 of his 42 fights by knockout, said of the projected bout with Weaver: "That will be my last fight, a title unification."

Dokes won the WBA title last December by halting Weaver in 63 seconds of the first round, but the WBA ruled that the referee acted too hastily in stopping the fight and ordered a rematch.

Holmes fought Weaver in 1979 and struggled before finally halting him in the 12th round.

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## WORLD

# Pope's Poland visit set for mid-June

WARSAW (R) — The Vatican and Polish church and state authorities Tuesday released the official itinerary for a visit by Pope John Paul II next month which will take him to eight centres on a pilgrimage eagerly awaited by millions.

It will be the second papal visit by the former Karol Wojtyla to his homeland. His last trip, in 1979, brought a surge of national self-confidence which many observers linked to the birth of the free trade union Solidarity a year later.

The Pope is returning this year to a Poland where Solidarity no longer exists and martial law, though suspended, is still legally in existence.

The Pope's first mass on June 16 after arriving in Warsaw will be dedicated to the man the cross commemorated, the late primate Cardinal Stefan Wyszyński.

The Pope will be welcomed at Warsaw airport by the present primate, Cardinal Jozef Glemp, who spent two days in Rome discussing details of the trip with the pontiff, and by the head of state, President Henryk Jablonski.

It is not yet clear, however, if the Pope will have a formal meeting with the man who wields the real power in Poland, Communist Party leader Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski.

Nor is it known if he will meet Lech Walesa, whose free trade union once had a membership of 9.5 million, the second largest organisation in Poland after the Roman Catholic church. Walesa recently resumed work as a shipyard electrician in Gdansk, but the Baltic Port where Solidarity was born has been excluded from the Pope's itinerary.

The Pope has been officially invited to Poland by both the church and the communist state, and both sides are clearly concerned to cooperate at least on an organisational level to ensure the smooth running of the visit.

If the pontiff meets Gen. Jaruzelski it is likely he will do so on Friday, June 17, when he is scheduled to be received by the highest state authorities at the Belvedere, President Jablonski's official Warsaw residence.

Because Victory Square is no longer available, the Pope's main mass in the capital will be later that day at the city's sports stadium, where the altar will be raised high on the stadium crown visible to the crowds both inside and outside.

For the remaining five days of his visit, Pope John Paul will have a hectic schedule travelling by car

in towns and helicopter between them.

From Warsaw, the Pope will go to the Franciscan monastery at Niepokalanow 40 kilometres west of the city to pay homage to Saint Maximilian Kolbe, who died in the Auschwitz Nazi extermination camp and was canonised by the pontiff last year.

From there he will go to Czestochowa for the highpoint of the pilgrimage, the visit to the Icon of the Black Madonna at Jasna Gora Monastery.

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## Bonn magazine names 4 Soviet diplomats as spies

BONN (R) — The right-wing magazine Quick Tuesday named four Soviet diplomats working in West Germany whom it alleged were spies.

It accused embassy Second Secretary Yevgeny Shmagin of trying to exert "communist influence" in the West German anti-nuclear movement and Military Attache Viktor Marchenko of trying to acquire technology secrets.

Quick also alleged two trade envoys, Boris Koshevenkov and Oleg Shevchenko, were Spymasters.

The Bonn interior ministry said it had no comment on the report, but sources close to the West German intelligence services said

the story was true. Shmagin was at his desk in the embassy Tuesday. Contacted by telephone by Reuters, he sounded shocked by the charges and said he had not read the report. He declined further comment.

"You are asking too much," he said. Shmagin has been working at the embassy since Oct. 1980. Marchenko arrived a month earlier.

The Bavarian Christian Social Union (CSU), partner in Chancellor Helmut Kohl's centre-right government, has been pushing for firm action against Soviet diplomats who they say are working as spies.

## Schizophrenic pilot blamed for Japanese airliner crash

TOKYO (R) — Government investigators have blamed the schizophrenic pilot for the crash of a Japan Air Lines (JAL) DC-8 in which 24 people were killed and 142 injured, the transport ministry said Tuesday.

A final report by the ministry's accident investigation committee to Transport Minister Takashi Hasegawa said the plane's crash into Tokyo Bay in February last year was avoidable. The committee blamed JAL for a lack of comprehensive checks on the health of its pilots.

The DC-8 pilot, Seiji Katagiri, 36, has been in a mental hospital since September. He was formally dismissed by JAL last Friday.

Police meanwhile are expected

to send papers to the prosecutors' office later this month on six JAL officials, including two company-commissioned doctors, police sources said.

The accident investigation committee said the airliner, carrying 166 passengers and eight crew, was six seconds from touchdown at Haneda airport when Katagiri suddenly put two of the four engines into reverse thrust.

This had caused the plane to plunge into Tokyo Bay.

Katagiri, who had been suffering from paranoid schizophrenia since around late 1976, was believed to have fallen into a state of hallucination just before the crash, the report said.

## NEWS IN BRIEF

### Kenya to hold general elections in September

NAIROBI (R) — Kenyan President Daniel arap Moi was Tuesday quoted as saying general elections would be held this year instead of next because he was not satisfied with the loyalty of some national leaders. He was speaking to the governing council of the Kenya African National Union (KANU) Party, the country's only legal political body, a party spokesman told the official voice of Kenya Radio. Mr. Moi told the special meeting, called amid a row over alleged foreign meddling in Kenyan affairs, that the elections scheduled for sometime next year would be held this September.

### Former Bolivian minister detained at U.S. request

BUENOS AIRES (R) — Former Bolivian Interior Minister Luis Arce Gomez was detained here Tuesday at the request of the U.S. government and will face possible extradition on charges of drug-trafficking, an Argentine court official said. Former army Col. Arce Gomez, interior minister in 1980-81, has lived in exile here since Bolivia's armed forces handed over power last October to the civilian government of President Hernan Siles Zuazo. Col. Arce Gomez has been accused in Bolivia of involvement in lucrative cocaine trafficking as well as widespread political repression while interior minister.

### Man in blue parachutes from Houston skyscraper

HOUSTON (R) — A man wearing a mask, blue wig and blue jumpsuit climbed up the side of the 71-storey Allied Bank Plaza building in Houston Monday. He put on a parachute near the top, leaped off the building and landed on the roof of a car park where police arrested him on a charge of trespassing. "I feel great. I feel great," he said as police led him away. The man, who described himself as the "blue bandit" but said he would not give his name for fear of losing his job, began his climb up the glass building early in the morning, using suction cups and ropes.

### Astronomers observe potential solar system

TOKYO (R) — Astronomers in Japan have observed rotating disc-like clouds which could become new solar systems, the Tokyo astronomical observatory said Tuesday. The sightings by a sophisticated radio telescope with a diameter of 45 metres endorsed theoretical speculation about the existence of so-called proto-solar nebulae, which could develop into solar systems, an observatory spokesman said. It was the first time that disc-like gas clouds had been observed rotating, he added.

### Two bombs explode near Arab buildings in Athens

ATHENS (R) — Two bombs exploded early Tuesday outside Arab buildings in Athens, but no one was hurt, police said. One went off outside the Syrian consulate and the other next to a Libyan school in the fashionable north Athens suburb of Psychikon. The explosions were the second attack on Arab targets in Psychikon in less than a month. One of Tuesday's bombs destroyed a car belonging to the Syrian consulate, while the other, outside the school for Libyan children.

### S. African police fire tear gas to disperse crowd

CAPE TOWN (R) — South African police fired tear gas to disperse a crowd of 200 black squatters and white sympathisers at a squatter camp in Cape Town early Tuesday. Police have prevented the squatters from rebuilding their shacks which were torn down last week. Many had to sleep for the last few days in the open despite bitter cold and rain.

## Hassan optimistic on troop withdrawal from Lebanon

EDITORS NOTE: The following is the full text of His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan's interview on Cable News Network TV programme "Newsmaker" — Sunday. He was interviewed by Mark Walton, Cable News Network; George Anne Geyer, Syndicated columnist; and Barry Schweid, Associated Press on Sunday, May 15.

Mr. Walton: Welcome to this edition of Newsmaker — Sunday, I'm Mark Walton, in Washington, our guest today is His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, of Jordan, brother to His Majesty King Hussein and heir to the throne. On the panel today, Barry Schweid, of the Associated Press, and George Anne Geyer, a Syndicated columnist. Your Highness, thank you very much for joining us. Now, sir, that it's pretty clear that the Syrians have formally rejected the Shultz withdrawal pact, my question is there seems to be a lot of hope and certainty still among diplomats that the pact isn't entirely dead because at some point, maybe not even in the context specifically of the withdrawal pact, but at some point the Syrians will decide to begin pulling their troops out of Lebanon, do you share that optimism?

Crown Prince Hassan: It's my understanding that the Lebanese Prime Minister, Mr. Wazan, is heading a negotiating team to discuss with the Syrians, so possibly they feel that the months of discussion with the Israelis should be matched by some recognition of the fact that they feel that they need some form of security or security reassurance on their side of the line. I don't know whether these discussions will be a formality or whether they will be more than that. I think, however, that the Soviet Union, on the one side, has been fairly impressed by the wording of the agreement — the reduction of 50,000 troops, the 50 observers under Lebanese direction, the curtailing of Haddad's influence. All these things have not gone unnoticed. But the Syrians have been building up for some period of time a high pitch of anti-American fervor on their television and their media, and so forth, and I think that the agreement, the fact that it did take place, took a lot of wind out of many sails, and I think that for the Syrians to make and immediate about-turn is not going to be easy, but on the other hand, I think that their commitment to avoiding another full scale war in the region is as real as anyone else's. So there is still hope.

Mr. Geyer: Your Highness, are you saying that the Soviets actually are impressed with the agreement, that they're not pushing the Syrians to — to stand back and not take part? How do you analyse the Soviet role at this moment?

Crown Prince Hassan: Well, as we have mentioned to them, the very fact that the Lebanese sovereignty is the final outcome of this whole exercise, and that effectively the withdrawal of all forces from the Lebanon is essential for that country playing a stable role in the region — these points have been taken quite well by them. They refer to this phase as the political struggle. True, that there is advance weaponry in Syria, but I doubt very much whether this advance weaponry would be used in any other role other than the defence of their friend and ally in the region in the same way as the United States feels committed to the defence of Israel.

Mr. Schweid: What is the Jordanian position on this agreement?

Crown Prince Hassan: We have been fully supportive of the Lebanese. The foreign minister was the first to visit Beirut and we wish President Gemayel every success in assuring the stability and the independent identity of the Lebanon, which we see as a means towards the rediscussion of the wider issue, which is so pressing, of course, that of Jerusalem and the occupied territories.

Mr. Schweid: But does this agreement enhance Lebanese sovereignty as Jordan sees it?

Crown Prince Hassan: Under the present circumstances, of course a lot has yet to be done. What hap-

pen in the next six months no one is really sure of. But certainly the restoration of Lebanese sovereignty on all parts of the Lebanon can only be achieved if all troops are withdrawn and that's why, I suppose, the Syrian dimension is important, but not insurmountable we hope.

Mr. Walton: There are certain things within the agreement, even if it doesn't trigger the immediate pullout of the forces, which would seem to move Lebanon and Israel together toward normalisation. How would you look upon that?

Crown Prince Hassan: Well, the parallelism between the Syrian presence and the Israeli presence in Syria now is, I suppose, — not exactly a fair description. The Syrians were there under an — initiative, although the Syrians have been asked by the Lebanese to reconsider this presence, the mandate also has been revoked by Lebanese request. The first summit asked for the Syrians and the Lebanese to discuss directly the future of that — of that situation. I noticed with interest that Mr. Sharon Saturday, at the national press club, mentioned that the United States would be losing a foothold if it were to withdraw from the Lebanon. My feeling is that footholds and security are maintained by appealing to people's hearts and minds, by restoring their dignity, and not by the maintenance of troops. And this is why I think that the withdrawal of troops is certainly an essential factor.

Mr. Geyer: If I could go back just a moment, sir, to the — to the Soviets, we keep hearing here that there are Soviet soldiers now, advisers, of course, in Syria. The Soviets took out their people from Lebanon the other day. And yet, you seem to be saying that you do not feel there is a threat of war from that — from that area, is that a correct reading?

Crown Prince Hassan: Well, I think that the threat of superpower confrontation, which is basically what you imply by way in that context, is a very serious development. And I can't help feeling at this stage globally that the Soviets are not interested in confrontation in the Middle East anymore than they are anywhere else in the world. Of course, there are substantial numbers of American advisers on the Israeli side. There's strategic alliance there. And our great fear is that the area will be finally polarised into Soviet-American confrontation and that the client states will benefit from this polarisation. Our problem in Jordan is that we are being vilified by the extreme left and the extreme right, both of whom rejected the Reagan initiative out-of-hand and both of whom seem to be against peace unless the price is right. And the price, as far as we're concerned, is to restore rights and human dignity to people, not to improve bargaining positions with the respective superpowers.

Mr. Schweid: I wanted to pursue with you, if I may, Jordan's position vis a vis the Soviets. You were describing the Soviets just a few minutes ago as basically interested in a settlement, too. I wonder if I detect a progression in what we've seen over the last couple of years, which is King Hussein's willingness to deal a little more directly with Moscow. Is Jordan easing into sort of a Switzerland or a middle position, hoping somehow that it can play a role in balancing the two superpowers or keeping them from doing something that would disrupt the region? Is Jordan moving away from a strictly U.S. view to a middle ground?

Crown Prince Hassan: Our view of the real challenge in peacemaking is that the U.S. is the final arbiter of any peacemaking initiative that will work in our area, and this is why we welcomed the Reagan initiative as a breath of fresh air. It wasn't perfect, but at least it gave a new impetus. But at the same time, let me just remind that the Soviet Union were called upon to ratify even the Camp David agreements as Security Council members. They recognised the state of Israel. They recognised United Nations resolutions and they call for peace in the region. What they resent, I think, is being excluded from a peace process, and in 1974 they were not excluded from the Geneva conference context. So, we do see them at the end of the day as contributors to stability in the wider Middle East, stretching from Afghanistan to — to Morocco.

Mr. Schweid: Well, precisely, even speaking of the Lebanon agreement —

Crown Prince Hassan: Yes.

Mr. Schweid: which has been pretty much a business that doesn't involve the Soviets.

Crown Prince Hassan: Yes.

Mr. Schweid: There is a feeling in the State Department that the Soviets are instigating the Syrians to reject the agreement, preferring instead a broad conference where the Soviets would have a role. Does Jordan believe that the Soviet Union should be brought, for instance now, into the mechanics of arranging the troop withdrawal from Lebanon?

Crown Prince Hassan: Well, certainly if they could be sharp enough, I think, on this particular subject to take an initiative that would result in the stabilisation of the situation in the Lebanon, I think they would get a lot of credit.

Mr. Schweid: Do you think they want to play a positive role?

Crown Prince Hassan: I think this is also related to the wider global relationship between the Soviet Union and the United States. As you know, nothing to do with the Middle East — it's not exactly the most harmonious relationship in many areas of the world. But on this particular issue, if this is an American priority, then it could well become a priority on the agenda of discussion between the two superpowers. But when you speak about centrism, we are neighboured by a country with a defence agreement with the Soviet Union on the one side, and by Israel and its again-off again strategic alliance with the United States on the other. So we have to be wary certainly. To become a Switzerland of the area, as the Lebanese once was, I think both the Lebanon and Jordan would like to exercise a position of positive neutrality between the two superpowers.

Mr. Geyer: And what about the PLO right now? We all know what happened with the breakdown of the talks and so on. But what is happening? What is chairman Arafat doing? Is there going to be more than one PLO? Is there any hope at all for — for an agreement between the King and Arafat at this point?

Crown Prince Hassan: It is an amalgam of organisations, after all. It's not one voice. And this has been their basic problem, that so many of them do not hail from the principal constituency of the West Bank and Gaza, and the reason for our April 10th statement, describing effectively the many months, over six months of travel to five Security Council capitals, which His Majesty made: the content of our discussion with the PLO, which focussed essentially on the restoration of the land and the rights of the Palestinian people in the occupied territories. Their basic position is to try and pre-determine the future political status of that land and to work towards and independent Palestinian state in the West Bank and Gaza. We have said quite clearly that this is simply not provided for under the context of international initiatives. We can't pre-determine the future political status of this area, but if this is your wish, we are quite happy to play a supportive role. But to get back to the subject of our discussion, it is basically the

priority of the restoration of the land. The Algiers conference, the Palestine National Council conference made no mention of the Reagan initiative. Palestine question as a struggle of ages. But the people in the occupied territories are not prepared to wait for ages. And I think that their pressure is beginning to be felt to a large extent. They are organising a meeting in Tunis, I think, in the near future. That is to say, the West Bankers perse. And maybe their voice at the end of the day will be effectively heard. But so far, we have not had an indication of a closed door from Arafat, but similarly, we have not heard an indication of any positive change of heart.

Mr. Walton: Your Highness, what, if anything, can the Reagan administration do at this point to get that initiative back on track? Should it come from Washington?

Crown Prince Hassan: Well, sir, I think that the problem is basically how serious is the administration at this time, entering elections. We need a bipartisan peace constituency, I think in this country to assist the administration, and this is why the Ford-Carter joint piece in the Reader's Digest the other day, and the idea of bipartisan peace constituency in the coming years is extremely important. I mean peace took 30 years in the context of Europe. Entente in Germany was not possible until 30 years after World War II. Why should peace-making in our area be limited to four year presidential terms? But we do feel that the president's intentions and resolve are serious on this matter, but it is a question really of making these intentions clear to all in the area.

Mr. Walton: And that is partly my question, what, at this point, could the administration do? Regardless of where it was in an election cycle, where should the inducement go?

Crown Prince Hassan: I think to all of the U.S. friends in the area, particularly in Saudi Arabia and the Gulf states, there has to be a coherent policy presented in the area, which says the principal priority in peacemaking is the resolution of the Palestinian question. The occupation of the 1967 territories, the empire built on credit, which Israel has become, is threatening stability in the whole area, and furthermore, fragmentation is — by the winter edition of the Journal of Judaism and Zionism, that talks of the Arab World as a "house of cards" and refers to the different ethnic groupings in Lebanon, and I'm really afraid that many Israeli planners think that they can survive in the area as a dominating minority in an area of minorities. But if you open this Pandora's box of populist movements, whether in the Lebanon, or the Gush Emunim in Israel, or even further afield in the context of Iran, what kind of Middle East will we have. So, I think a coherent policy has to be made clear to the Arabs on the one side and to Israel on the other. You sell material to the Israelis, you sell it with a political rider — peace should be the final goal.

Mr. Geyer: Your Highness, Jordan has had many contacts with the West Bank. I believe you still pay the salaries of many of the municipal employees, the teachers and so on and after the failure of the talks with the PLO and the breakdown, there was talk in Jordan of even closing off the West Bank as a tactic or a means of stopping perhaps the Israelis from driving out many of the Palestinians. Is this true? Or what is Jordan's policy going to be not re the West Bank, which is the centre of the Palestinian problem in many ways?

Crown Prince Hassan: We have done everything we can over the 16 years of occupation to assist economically the preservation of Arab identity on the West Bank — Housing schemes, cooperative movements, and so forth. But the controls on the Israeli side, they're arbitrary. That means that the military governor gives permission to numbers of people to leave, in the

hope that they would leave permanently, and there's a trickle of over 10,000 annually. The level of income today of Arab versus Israeli is approximately one-third to the disfavoured of the Arabs. And frankly, Mr. Benvenisti, the well-reputed Israeli planner, a moderate Israeli, calls for annexation within less than 18 months unless Arab identity is preserved. Because effectively this sham of talking of authority for the Arabs is impossible in an area which has become six administrative areas, excluding Jerusalem. So, we have taken measures only aimed really at restricting the demographic move. There are three embattled Palestinian communities in the context of the West Bank and Gaza on the one side, and there's also the future of the Palestinians in Lebanon which concerns us enormously. In addition to that, there are the Palestinians and Jordanians in the Gulf. And just to sit back and say, well, Jordan can't be the repository is just impossible. We cannot be a stable repository. Our per capita has gone up from less than \$400 immediately after the '67 war to \$2,000, which in relative terms is good. But we can't maintain the standard of living or improve on it if suddenly this deluge of people descends on our head. And the pseudo-radical Jordan is very much an aim of Israeli generals, so that they can use the policeman's role of the area again and use the big stick in extending their zone of influence to arrive at the Red Sea and the Gulf region, which is probably the ultimate goal. So the West Bank situation is desperate at this time.

Mr. Walton: So you have a feeling that, perhaps that the fact of the Israeli settlements could get to a point where they are irreversible? That is, where the fate of that area is irreversible? You, in your writings, have used the term *fait accompli*. When you say desperate, is that what you mean?

Crown Prince Hassan: I mean that the urban settlements around Jerusalem are basically expanding the popularity base of the government today. They're taking lower income, oriental Jewish population from Tel Aviv and Jerusalem and giving them these new flats. American money goes to the Israeli treasury and it releases corresponding Israeli ability to enhance the settlement process. I believe that buildings built by Arabs, on Arab land, and often with taxation from the Arab population could, in part, be inhabited by Arabs. I think that an accommodation is possible, but there has to be a basic understanding of who is going to live in that area. I mean the Israeli view on water, for example, is that the end due is there is the established user. And this is our basic fear that they are so embittering the communities against one another that co-existence will be impossible, and then there will be a *fait accompli*.

Mr. Schweid: I wonder if we could try to determine if there's difference between the Jordanian position and the PLO's position. The president, in his plan, is not supporting a state. The PLO wants a state. I've seen an interview with Al-Nahar, a Lebanese newspaper, in which King Hussein said, "there is complete agreement between the PLO and Jordan on sovereignty." Does Jordan support a Palestinian state?

Crown Prince Hassan: If the Palestinians want to work towards a state and the introduction to a peace process is something along the lines of the Reagan initiative, then obviously it's a non starter. And we've made this quite clear to the PLO. You want your state, you think you can work towards it independently, go ahead and try. But don't ask us to participate with you in placing as a priori condition this question of a Palestine independent state. We see a relationship between the West Bank and Jordan as a far more viable reality. But again, this takes us back to what the PLO really feels is the ultimate priority.

## EEC summit postponed

STUTTGART, West Germany (R) — A European Economic Community (EEC) summit due to be held here on June 6 and 7 has been postponed, a spokesman for the Baden-Wuerttemberg State government said Tuesday.

The summit will now be held on June 18 and 19, he said. Chancellor Helmut Kohl had discussed a postponement with British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher after she called a general election for June 9.

The spokesman said Mr. Kohl would announce the new date in Paris Tuesday after completing two days of talks with French President Francois Mitterrand.

Officials in Bonn said several governments had supported a delay, believing that the summit was more likely to achieve progress once Britain had a government with a fresh mandate.

In London, a statement issued by Mrs. Thatcher's office said the British government did not ask for a postponement but the prime minister would have found it difficult to attend the whole meeting on June 6-7.

## GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN

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Q.1 — Both vulnerable, as South you hold:  
♠K876 ♠KJ8 ♠954 ♠64

The bidding has proceeded:  
North East South  
1 ♠ 2 ♠ ?

What action do you take?

A. — Only rarely do we feel the constraints of a relatively simple system, but this is one of those times. We don't think that the hand is good enough to bid two spades, because that would surely be forcing to game. The same reasoning applies to a jump to three hearts. We will have to content ourselves with a raise to two hearts, knowing that it is a distinct underbid.

Q.2 — As South, vulnerable, you hold:  
♠1092 ♠108432 ♠AQ7 ♠95

The bidding has proceeded:  
North East South West  
1 ♠ Pass 1 NT Pass 3 ♠ Pass ?

What do you bid now?

A. — We are not thrilled with the one no trump response — our choice would have been two spades, which would have eliminated the present problem. Because of our three trumps to the ten and ruffing value in clubs, we would continue to four spades, even though we do not have any more than the 6 HCP we promised with our original response.

Q.3 — Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:  
♠K95 ♠J102 ♠1095 ♠Q863

The bidding has proceeded:  
North East South West  
1 ♠ Pass 1 NT Pass 2 ♠ Pass ?

What action do you take?

A. — You have a dead minimum and scant game prospects, but that does not mean that you can shirk your duty now. Partner's reverse bid has guaranteed longer hearts than spades, and it is your responsibility to see that you play in the right strain. Correct to three hearts — that promises no additional values.

Q.4 — As South, vulnerable, you hold:  
♠Q865 ♠9832 ♠72 ♠KQ5

The bidding has proceeded:  
North East South West  
2 ♠ Pass 3 ♠ Pass 4 ♠ Pass ?

What do you bid now?

A. — Partner has launched a cue-bidding sequence with his ace-showing bid of four clubs. Since you have no ace to show, we would not blame you if you chose to sign off in four spades and let partner make the next move. But we feel that you need not be ashamed of your raise, so we would take this opportunity to show the king of clubs. Bid five clubs.

Q.5 — Both vulnerable, as South you hold:  
♠AQ983 ♠K7 ♠AJ6 ♠987

The bidding has proceeded:  
South West North East  
1 ♠ Pass 2 ♠ 2 NT ?

What action do you take?

A. — You have a minimum balanced hand, and not enough support to raise partner's suit. You should be grateful that East's interference has removed your obligation to bid again. A timely pass now will convey a perfect description of your hand. Let partner decide what action to take after West bids.

Q.6 — Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:  
♠Q10872 ♠73 ♠9852 ♠Q7

The bidding has proceeded:  
North East South West  
1 ♠ 2 ♠ Pass 3 ♠ Dble Pass ?

(\*) preemptive

What action do you take?

A. — We are sure that all our readers know that North's double is for takeout, not penalties — South has not yet bid. Since North must have a fairly strong hand for this action, South is close to a jump to four spades. However, we lean to the slightly conservative bid of three spades because North may have been competing under pressure. Had one of our queens been a king, we would have been prepared to jump to game.